

السنة الأولى

he Voice

SPORTS
MONDAY

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TODAY:
HEALTH
SCIENCE
Long-Term Stress, Page 11

The World's Daily Newspaper

R

London, Monday, May 18, 1998

No. 35,833



Soldiers jogging in Jakarta on Sunday. President Suharto ordered 10,000 more troops deployed in the capital.

Jakarta Braces for a Tense Week

**Demonstrations by Students
To Follow Day of Stillness**

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — After nearly a week of demonstrations, riots and looting, Jakarta paused for breath Sunday.

On a slow and quiet day, broad portions of the capital were an expanse of broken glass, fire-blackened buildings and empty, shuttered stores.

It was also a city of tanks and tension, where groups of soldiers in battle fatigues patrolled alleys with automatic rifles. It was a city of stunned and listless people, shocked at what had happened to them, or at what they had done, and fearing what would come next.

"We have lost everything, wholly, completely," said Baghywan Lakhwani, a shopkeeper whose electronics store was burned by looters. "Now we start again from zero."

The week ahead seemed crucial.

Students planned to resume their demonstrations on Monday and there were rumors of demonstrations and tensions in the armed forces and of behind-the-scenes maneuvering among the country's leaders.

On this day of ominous stillness, the greatest concentration of activity seemed to be at the airport, where hundreds of foreigners continued to leave the country. Aircraft chartered by foreign governments and by multinational companies ferried people to safety; the hotel business in neighboring Singapore was booming.

As eerie as the quiet on the city's streets was the silence of the country's ruler, President Suharto, who has made no public statement since he returned Friday from a trip to Egypt during the worst crisis of his 32-year rule. He has made no comment about the deaths of at least 500 people during the riots or the destruction of large parts of the city he has built.

Through intermediaries, he has tried to defuse public anger by announcing a rollback of recent hefty increases in the price of fuel. They were imposed at the insistence of the International Monetary Fund as part of a \$43 billion bailout program.

On Saturday, retreating another half-step in the face of national outrage, he announced that he would shuffle his unpopular cabinet. But several Indonesian and foreign analysts said he must make deeper and more difficult changes in his autocratic rule if he is to survive in office.

The watchword in the country now is *reform*, or *reformasi*. It can be found in graffiti on shattered buildings: "We support reform."

It is repeated by people around the

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**A Ritual of Javanese Kings
May Be Unfolding for Suharto**

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — Behind the grillwork on the windows of an unmarked and unexceptional house on a narrow tree-lined street here in the capital lives a wily old widower who, some people say, seems to think he is king.

The resident, President Suharto, faces some agonizing choices in the days and weeks ahead. The prospects of this country of more than 200 million people — and of all Southeast Asia — will depend in part on how he decides to respond to the growing movement against him and to the riots that erupted here and left hundreds dead.

But a fundamental reason for the turmoil is that the perceptions that frame Mr. Suharto's decision-making are a world apart from those that invigorate his opponents. Some associates and scholars say that the president, for many decades a profoundly spiritual man, sees himself in a divinely ordained role like that of the old kings of Java. A growing number of his countrymen, meanwhile, want him simply as a president — or, increasingly, as a former president.

Some people in Jakarta's elite circles believe that it is Mr. Suharto's perception of his role, and of his faith in a divine basis for it, that helps explain his determination to stay in office. Although the police are still pulling bodies from the charred remains of buildings burned in the furious rioting Thursday, a sullen peace has returned to Jakarta and Mr. Suharto appears determined to try to hold onto power.

"The more he is challenged, the more he will want to stay on," a senior government official said. "He sees himself as a Javanese king, and a Javanese king just doesn't divide power."

In a broader sense, analysts say, the confrontation is not just between a president and a people but between Asia past and Asia future.

When Mr. Suharto seized power in 1966, Indonesia was a nation of uneducated peasants and the annual per-capita income was \$70. At that time it seemed natural for many people to perceive their new leader in the traditional frame work as a ruler with *wahyu*, a term that is difficult to translate but refers to the favor of the gods or a divine mandate. Yet

over the last 32 years Indonesia has achieved a stunning modernization and has developed an increasingly educated and sophisticated middle class. Mr. Suharto has given his people color televisions, widespread literacy and roads choked with motorcycles and cars — and in all that bustle, he has become an anachronism, some say. The young people chattering on cell phones under

See SUHARTO, Page 6

Amid the Uncertainty, What Will Come Next?

Outsiders pick over military brass, looking for a possible new leader. Page 6. • Looting sought out Suharto family holdings, saying, "You deserve this." Page 6. • No-shows at markets may stave off huge sell-off. Page 13.

AGENDA

30 Feared Dead In Colombia Raid

BOGOTA (Reuters) — At least 10 people had been killed, while 20 were missing and feared dead, after a suspected far-right death squad swept through Colombia's main oil town before dawn Sunday, authorities said.

The attack in Barrancabermeja, in Santander Department, was the latest violent incident that political analysts say is part of a paramilitary campaign to sow terror before the May 31 presidential elections. If 30 are dead, it would take the number slain by death squads in the past month to more than 80.

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CALL HIM GOVERNOR — Alexander Lebed and his wife, Inna, at a theater performance Sunday in Krasnoyarsk as voters in the Siberian region went to the polls. He won the runoff for governor. Page 5.

Pakistan Rejects Pressure To Forgo Own Nuclear Tests

**'No One Can
Stop Us' if India
Isn't Restrained**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Despite renewed international pleas for restraint, Pakistani officials made clear Sunday that they were deeply disappointed by the world's response to India's nuclear tests last week and were prepared to quickly conduct tests of their own, although they remained vague on the timing.

Pakistan's foreign minister said his nation's cabinet already had decided to test a nuclear device in response to India's underground tests. There was no confirmation from the nation's prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, and the Pakistani information minister suggested in an interview on U.S. television that no final decision had been made.

Mr. Sharif, however, was quoted as saying Sunday that Pakistan could "prove our nuclear worth" within 12 to 24 hours. It was the first time Pakistan had indicated the scope of its capabilities to quickly carry out a test.

Outside his home in Lahore, Mr. Sharif said Sunday that Pakistan still was waiting for the international community to react to India's testing and New Delhi's assertions that it was capable of producing a "big bomb."

"If the international community takes no action against India, then we will be forced to test the deterrent, and no one can stop us from doing so," Mr. Sharif said. "We are fully capable to defend our country."

The foreign minister's stronger statement, in an interview with The Associated Press, went beyond a statement he made Saturday. It appeared to move Pakistan toward the kind of fearful arms race that Western leaders, in particular President Bill Clinton, had feared. But at the same time it seemed to leave open the possibility that Pakistan could still wait days, weeks, months or years to carry out its decision and fully embrace a nuclear weapons program.

"It's a matter of when, not if, Pakistan will test," the foreign minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, said Sunday. "The decision has already been taken by cabinet. It will

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Nuclear chiefs R. Chidambaram, left, and A.P.J. Abdul Kalam describing Sunday the force produced in Indian nuclear tests last week.

India Says Bomb's Power Surpassed All Estimates

Force Is Put at Nearly Twice What U.S. Gauged

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — India's top nuclear scientists said Sunday that the most powerful of five devices tested underground last week produced a force nearly twice as strong as U.S. government sources and scientists had estimated.

The disclosure appeared to corroborate India's earlier statement that it had detonated a thermonuclear device, or hydrogen bomb, the most powerful and destructive type of nuclear weapon.

Development of such a thermonuclear device would indicate that India has made substantial technological advances since the nation's only previous nuclear test in 1974 and can indeed produce "a big bomb" as Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee asserted Friday in an interview with a national newsmagazine. R. Chidambaram, chairman of the

Atomic Energy Commission, said that India's scientists could not detonated an even more powerful thermonuclear device but were constrained by the simultaneous detonation last Monday of two other nuclear devices and a desire not to damage rural villages as near as 5 kilometers (3 miles) from the testing

site, about 550 kilometers southwest of Delhi.

"In fact, we could have got much higher yields," Mr. Chidambaram said. The thermonuclear device produced a yield of 43 kilotons, according to a joint statement by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Research and Development Organization. One kilo-

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Leading Nations Discover Their Limits

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

BIRMINGHAM, England — The annual summit of leading industrialized nations here was designed by its host, Prime Minister Tony Blair, as an informal brainstorming session on the global economy. But as it ended on Sunday, overshadowed by dramatic events in Asia, the meeting served instead to highlight the limits of power in an increasingly complex world.

Leaders at the Group of Eight summit meeting, a renamed gathering of the wealthy Group of Seven nations plus Russia, which is joining for the first time as a full-fledged member, did talk about grand themes such as globalization, economic development, unemployment, and the fight against money-laundering and high-tech crime. But on issues such as India's nuclear testing, the

prospect of Pakistan's carrying out its own tests, and Indonesia's descent into anarchy, they were either divided or unable to offer much beyond rhetoric.

Moreover, both India and Pakistan remained oblivious to it.

Thus, the Birmingham meeting showed that the most powerful nations are still coming to terms with a new post-Cold War reality, a world with a proliferation of political and economic interests and power centers that are often outside their individual or collective control.

The summiters, for example, watched from Birmingham as the political crisis in Jakarta spiraled out of control, and then issued a call for political reform in Indonesia that sidestepped the question of President Suharto's future.

As the International Monetary

Fund's team in Jakarta scurried through riot-torn streets to flee the country aboard a chartered aircraft, the summit meeting here approved a new package of measures aimed at strengthening "the global financial architecture" in order to avert future crises such as those that have hobbled East Asia.

The quest for a mechanism to prevent financial crises, based on improved disclosure rules, better banking surveillance and an effort to make sure the private sector bears its burden of losses, began after the Mexican financial crisis of 1995 and accelerated after the Asian crisis. But leading bankers and economists remain skeptical that even the latest steps can halt the risk of financial brushfires in future.

Yet, the issue that most clearly underscored the limitations of the Group

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Argentina and Iran Feud Over Bombings

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine government, saying it is nearing a breakthrough in the investigation of two bombings of Jewish centers, has arrested eight Iranian residents and ordered the expulsion of seven of Iran's eight embassy employees stationed here.

Senior officials say Argentina is close to breaking relations with Iran, acknowledging that U.S. and Israeli intelligence officials have been correct for years in asserting that Tehran played a direct role in the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy here and the 1994 bombing of the Argentine Israeli Mu-

mal Association, the city's main Jewish community center. A total of 114 people died as a result of the two attacks.

[Iran announced Sunday that it would scale back economic ties with Argentina, The Associated Press reported from Tehran. The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said Iran's decision was because of the embassy toward Iran shown by Argentine officials.]

[Argentina has recalled all its diplomats from Iran, with the exception of its chargé d'affaires, Iranian television reported Saturday.]

On Friday, Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella said "potential but very significant evidence" had prompted the government to downgrade relations

with Tehran and consider even stronger actions in the next few days. Both nations had withdrawn their ambassadors after the 1994 bombing.

The deterioration in Argentine-Iranian relations came only days after the director of the FBI, Louis Freeh, arrived in Buenos Aires and met with President Carlos Saul Menem to discuss improving cooperation against international drug trafficking and terrorism. Mr. Freeh said that U.S. and Argentine investigators had made major strides in recent months in determining who was behind the bombings, and that the FBI would deliver a detailed report on its

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U.S. Prepares to Take Microsoft to Court After Talks End in Anger

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — After a rancorous breakdown over the weekend of talks with Microsoft Corp., the Justice Department stood ready Sunday to file a major antitrust lawsuit against the software giant as early as Monday, and a group of 20 state attorneys general appeared likely to file a similar suit.

A Justice Department official said the

last-ditch negotiations, which ended Saturday "without resolution," were not expected to resume. Each side expressed sharp irritation with what it implied was a bad-faith approach by the other.

A government official working on the case called it a "good bet" that the federal suit would be filed Monday.

The attorneys general were still conferring with federal officials about whether to file a separate complaint. But a source close to the talks told Reuters

that it looked "very likely" that the state attorneys general would file suit Monday in U.S. District Court in Washington.

With the talks halted, Microsoft said it would proceed with plans to ship Windows 98, its new operating system software, to computer makers Monday for sale to consumers beginning June 25. It appeared late Sunday that the Justice Department would not seek to block that move.

Meanwhile, in a rare intrusion into a

pending legal matter, President Bill Clinton strongly backed the Justice Department's handling of the case.

"Our normal policy is not to comment on the specific, substantive details of an ongoing case," the White House economic adviser, Gene Sperling, said in Birmingham, England, where Mr. Clinton was attending a summit meeting. "But the president has full confidence and fully supports the Justice Department officials handling this case."

The department had hoped to avoid a suit, which could be the most bitter and expensive antitrust case the government has led since the breakup of the Bell telephone monopoly in the early 1980s.

The outcome "will have a profound effect on the shape, the structure and the opportunities of the high-tech industry," Walter Adams, an antitrust specialist at Michigan State University,

See MICROSOFT, Page 6

| Newstand Prices | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Bahrain | 1,000 BD |
| Cyprus | € 1.00 |
| Denmark | 14.00 DKK |
| Finland | 12.00 FIM |
| Gibraltar | € 0.85 |
| Great Britain | € 0.50 |
| Japan | 1,250 JPY |
| Korea | € 1.20 |
| Kuwait | 700 KD |
| Malta | € 0.55 |
| Nigeria | 1250 Naira |
| Oman | 1,250 OR |
| Qatar | 10.00 QR |
| Rep. Ireland | € 1.00 |
| Saudi Arabia | 10 SR |
| Switzerland | € 12.00 |
| U.A.E. | 10.00 Dh |
| U.S. (incl. Post) | 1.20 |
| Zimbabwe | 200 Zim |

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A Polarizing Force / Northern Ireland's Constabulary

Police Are a Sticking Point in Ulster's Peace Referendum

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

BELFAST — Streets shiny from rain, arched stone bridges, weathered men in oatmeal sweaters and tweed caps, pubs with hearty laughter inside and names outside that begin 'O' — the villages of Northern Ireland have the same postcard allure as those in the south.

Then you see the police stations. Gray fortresses topped by floodlights, pivoting cameras and furious curls of concertina wire, they are high-technology eyesores, looming over mossy church yards and thatched-roof white cottages in the town centers.

If these great gray blocks of lumpy architecture would seem to have no place on an Irish main street, then the men and women with their regulation bulletproof vests, holstered pistols and automatic rifles who emerge from behind the walls in their armor-plated Land Rovers would seem to have no business in a land, Britain, that is famous for its tradition of unarmed policing.

They are members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the most heavily armed police force in Europe and the institution that polls show most preoccupies the warring Protestant and Roman Catholic communities of Northern Ireland as they prepare to vote Friday on the Northern Ireland peace settlement.

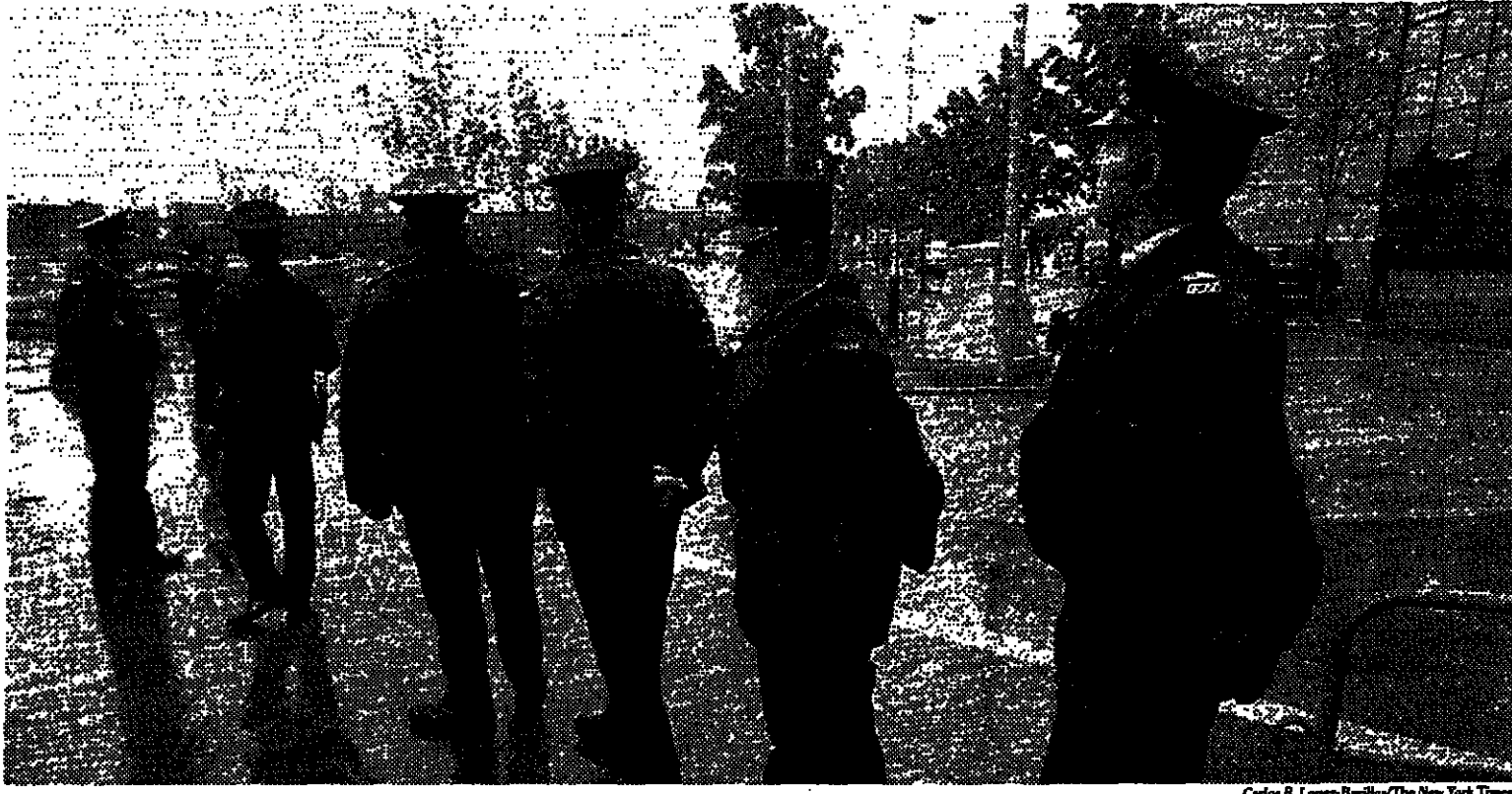
The RUC, as it is commonly called, is 93 percent Protestant, and Catholic leaders say it has always been the enforcer of the Protestant domination of their community. They demand it be disbanded and replaced by an entirely new force.

Protestant leaders, on the other hand, make ringing claims for its record at fighting terrorism, its traditions of loyalty and discipline and the gallantry represented by the more than 300 of its members who have been killed in action and the thousands wounded and disabled.

They believe it should be hailed, not assailed, and protest any plans to reform it.

A poll by Ireland's largest newspaper, The Sunday Independent, showed that of all the matters on the minds of voters who will be deciding whether to approve a peace settlement for Northern Ireland, police reform and prisoner releases are the priority concerns.

As with so many issues in this polarized province, the clashing attitudes about the Royal Ulster Constabulary are absolute and uncompromising. The negotiators from eight political



Standing guard for Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain during a visit to Belfast. Members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary compose the most heavily armed police force in Europe.

parties and the governments of Britain and Ireland who produced the settlement last month considered the subject so volatile that they shunted it to a commission for recommendations 14 months from now. If the referendum passes, an international panel will be created under the chairmanship of Chris Patten, the former governor of Hong Kong. Its aim will be to create an unarmed force that is more representative of the makeup of the population, which is 53 percent Protestant and 47 percent Catholic, more suited to neighborhood crime control and more trusted.

Long scrutinized by international human rights organizations and United Nations agencies, the constabulary has been repeatedly accused of beating and torturing people detained in its infamous

holding centers, targeting militant Catholics for assassination squads from Protestant paramilitary groups, attacking protesters with plastic bullets and harassing and intimidating lawyers. There are book-length documents with depositions from individuals about harsh treatment they have received from constabulary officers.

In the 1980s, the force came under strong suspicion of having issued its men shoot-to-kill orders, and an investigation that was homing in on senior commanders was aborted under questionable circumstances.

Royal Ulster Constabulary officers operate under emergency powers that allow them to stop, question, search, detain and interrogate people on suspicion of criminal activity. Suspects can

be held for up to seven days without charge and access to counsel can be deferred for the first 48 hours of custody. There are no jury trials for crimes deemed political, which go instead to single-judge courts.

THE FORCE'S strength has grown to 13,500 for an area that would require only 4,000 officers were it anywhere else in Britain. There are "no go" areas in Belfast and some border counties that constabulary officers will enter only if accompanied by a squad of British troops and a military helicopter tracking their passage.

Even critics concede that the constabulary has reformed itself in significant ways, curbing abusive behavior and laboring to establish lines of communication with disaffected communities. A study by the University of Ulster's Center for the Study of Conflict credited it with making "strenuous efforts to improve its professionalism."

But distrust, particularly in working-class Catholic neighborhoods, is so huge that even moderate Catholic leaders have refused to take part in the overview and liaison groups that have been established over the years to try to bridge the gap between the police and residents.

In the face of near certainty that major change is in store, the chief constable, Ronnie Flanagan, has adopted a defiant stance, calling the force "the bulwark between anarchy and disorder."

"I'm convinced the RUC is unsurpassed," he said, "and therefore it's up to us to demonstrate that to any committee." In the same public statement, he complained of the "bombardment of propaganda leveled at us often at an international level with no basis in fact or evidence."

Joseph Brewer, head of the department of sociology at The Queen's University and an author of books on policing divided societies, said he was an admirer of Mr. Flanagan's but wondered about his current attitudes. "I'm not sure that Ronnie Flanagan doesn't recognize the need for fundamental change, but can't admit it for fear of endangering morale, which is already low," he said.

Clinton Joins Blair in Urging Ulster to Vote 'Yes' for Peace

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BIRMINGHAM, England — Prime Minister Tony Blair and President Bill Clinton made an impassioned plea on Sunday for voters in Northern Ireland to endorse the peace agreement in a referendum Friday, saying that the accord presented the best and perhaps only hope for ending 30 years of sectarian violence in the province.

The comments by the two leaders at the end of the meeting of the Group of Eight industrial nations here followed signs of weakening support for the agreement among Northern Ireland's Protestant community.

Mr. Blair, who has visited the province twice in the last two weeks to buttress support for the agreement, promised to step up his efforts in the days remaining before the referendum to reassure voters that all parties in Northern Ireland must renounce violence and begin to decommission weapons.

In putting forward legislation for implementing the accord later this year, Britain will make it clear that "people cannot engage in a dual strategy of violence and democracy," Mr. Blair said.

"There will not be people taking seats in the Northern Ireland executive and there will not be the early release of prisoners unless it is clear that violence has been given up for good," he continued.

In a television interview with Mr. Blair earlier, Mr. Clinton gave his strongest endorsement yet of the agreement and the economic benefits it could bring to Northern Ireland.

"What I would like to say is, first, I am convinced there will be a great deal of increased interest in, and investment in, and partnership with Northern Ireland if this matter can be carried forward," Mr. Clinton said.

"Secondly, I have made it as clear as I can that anyone who abandons the peace, if this agreement is embraced, anybody who returns to violence is never going to be a friend of the United States."

"We won't tolerate it, we won't support it, we will do everything we can to affirmatively oppose it."

The appeal was echoed formally by all the leaders of the G-8, which comprises the United States, Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and Canada. The leaders welcomed the peace agreement and appealed for "the widest possible support" in the referendum.

In Northern Ireland, most political analysts expect the referendum to win approval overall. Polls have indicated a significant drop in support among Unionists, though, since four jailed Irish Republican Army terrorists on a special one-day release were given a hero's welcome a week ago at a conference of the group's political arm, Sinn Féin.

A big Protestant "no" vote could help anti-agreement politicians win enough seats in elections next month for the Northern Ireland assembly to effectively deadlock the assembly and prevent the agreement from being carried out.

In the South, the Vote Carries an EU Piggyback

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Ireland is debating whether it should remain officially neutral or join a European military alliance. Officials of the European Union want Ireland to approve the EU's proposed Amsterdam treaty, which provides in part for a common European defense policy and military force.

The goal is to prepare the EU to take effective action in military situations. In the Bosnian war, for example, many officials say, the EU was largely helpless in terms of any possible joint military intervention.

The neutrality issue will be decided Friday, when Ireland will vote on the Amsterdam treaty plus the Northern Ireland peace agreement.

The government put the treaty on the ballot on the same day as the Northern Ireland referendum in the hope that the widely popular peace agreement will attract pro-treaty voters.

Senior government officials expect that the

treaty will be approved, but the neutrality issue is a contentious one in Ireland.

Officials say they fear that even if the treaty is approved, a relatively low vote will weaken Ireland's image as a firm, if small, supporter of European unity — a country that deserves European subsidies. They also fear that a relatively low turnout might affect the referendum on the treaty in Denmark on May 28.

Since Ireland joined the European Community in 1973, it has received about \$35 billion — an enormous amount for a country of 3.5 million people — under a formula in which more affluent members provide funds for the development of countries that are not as wealthy. The money has changed the face of the country, with scores of improved roads and traffic circles, new museums and tourist centers and important subsidies to farmers. In part, European cash stimulated the current boom in the economy.

Since people who oppose the measure are likely to make it their business to get to the polls, "in a low turnout, the 'no' voters will look

stronger than they are," said P. J. Mara, a veteran political strategist who is running the government's "yes" campaigns on both issues.

The national debate on neutrality reflects 20th-century Irish history. Ireland was neutral in World War II, although about 40,000 Irishmen fought in the British Army. An Irish unit in that army helped capture Monte Cassino, Italy, in one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

But the government of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera felt that if Ireland became allied with Britain, the result would be civil war here, fomented by zealots still outraged at the memory of British colonial rule, which ended in 1922.

European and U.S. officials now say that it is time for Ireland to join in the common defense of Europe. They note that during the Cold War, Ireland quietly accepted the protection of the nuclear umbrella of the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But Ireland is one of the few European countries that has refused to join a U.S. program for cooperation with the NATO.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Ravine Repair Clears Entry to Petra

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — Swiss experts have finished restoring a narrow ravine leading to the stone-carved city of Petra, easing visitors' access to the ancient Jordanian site. Ernst Eichelberger, deputy head of mission at the Swiss Embassy, said Sunday that his country had contributed 470,000 Jordanian dinars (\$660,000) to remove rubble from the 1,208-meter (3,989-foot) entrance, known as the *sik*, Arabic for chasm. Some visitors have been trapped or killed in the *sik* when Petra was flooded in winter by torrential rain or snow.

Jakarta Riots Fill Singapore Hotels

SINGAPORE (AP) — Singapore's previously low hotel occupancy rate is nearing full capacity as people fleeing riot-torn Indonesia are swiftly filling service apartments and hotels, according to industry officials contacted Sunday. "We are extremely full at the moment, obviously because of the crisis in Indonesia," said Merlin Chelliah, a guest relations executive for the Westin Hotel.

Striking coal miners in central Siberia blocked all traffic along a stretch of the Trans-Siberian railroad for a third day Sunday, as they demanded back wages. (AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Canada, Cypriot Islands, Haiti, Turkmenistan, Uruguay.

TUESDAY: Tajik, Turkey, Vietnam.

WEDNESDAY: Cameroon.

THURSDAY: Andorra, Aruba, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, French Guiana, Germany, Iceland, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Vatican City.

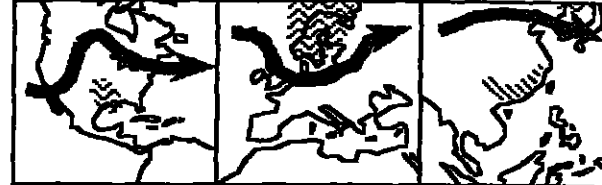
FRIDAY: Bahrain, Belgium, New Caledonia, Yemen.

SATURDAY: Jamaica, Morocco.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg, Reuters.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Hot and steamy in the Southeast and southern Plains Tuesday through Thursday. Drying out in the Southwest Tuesday through Thursday. Dry and warm in the Pacific Northwest Tuesday through Thursday. Drying out Tuesday in the Pacific Northwest; then milder Tuesday through Thursday with occasional rain and drizzle.

Europe
Mild in London and Paris Tuesday into Wednesday; then a chance of showers later Wednesday into day. Drying out in the North Sea Tuesday through Thursday. Dry and warm in Rome and Athens Tuesday through Thursday. Steady rain in the South Tuesday through Thursday. Drying out Tuesday in the Pacific Northwest; then milder Tuesday through Thursday with occasional rain and drizzle.

Asia
Cooler with showers in Tokyo Tuesday and Wednesday; milder Thursday. Drying out in Seoul with some sun. Warm in Beijing Tuesday and Wednesday. Steady rain in the South Tuesday through Thursday. Drying out Tuesday in the Pacific Northwest; then milder Tuesday through Thursday with occasional rain and drizzle.

South America
Mild in London and Paris Tuesday into Wednesday; then a chance of showers later Wednesday into day. Drying out in the North Sea Tuesday through Thursday. Dry and warm in Rome and Athens Tuesday through Thursday. Steady rain in the South Tuesday through Thursday. Drying out Tuesday in the Pacific Northwest; then milder Tuesday through Thursday with occasional rain and drizzle.

Africa
Mild in London and Paris Tuesday into Wednesday; then a chance of showers later Wednesday into day. Drying out in the North Sea Tuesday through Thursday. Dry and warm in Rome and Athens Tuesday through Thursday. Steady rain in the South Tuesday through Thursday. Drying out Tuesday in the Pacific Northwest; then milder Tuesday through Thursday with occasional rain and drizzle.

Oceania
Mild in London and Paris Tuesday into Wednesday; then a chance of showers later Wednesday into day. Drying out in the North Sea Tuesday through Thursday. Dry and warm in Rome and Athens Tuesday through Thursday. Steady rain in the South Tuesday through Thursday. Drying out Tuesday in the Pacific Northwest; then milder Tuesday through Thursday with occasional rain and drizzle.

Antarctica
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Legend: sunny, partly cloudy, cloudy, drizzle, showers, thunderstorms, rain, drizzle, snow, sleet, hail, fog.

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| Hong Kong 080097209 | Israel 1771000102 | Japan 167875328 |
| Malaysia 08001125844 | Netherlands 08001125844 | Norway 08001125844 |
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THE AMERICAS

Was Clinton Decision on Satellites Tied to Chinese Donations?

POLITICAL NOTES

By Roberto Suro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department's campaign finance task force has begun to examine whether a Clinton administration decision to export commercial satellites to China was influenced by contributions to the Democratic Party during the 1996 campaign, department officials said.

The inquiry is at a preliminary stage and whether there are grounds for a criminal investigation has yet to be determined, the officials said.

The task force is looking at allegations by Republicans in Congress that the administration issued a disputed waiver for a satellite agreement with China to a U.S. aerospace company because its chief executive is a major Democratic contributor. Republican leaders have already started investigations into the matter in both the House and the Senate and are attacking the administration in increasingly heated terms for what they describe as a possible betrayal of national interests. The administration insists that policy on technology transfers was not influenced by politics.

[The U.S. national security adviser, Samuel Berger, denied Sunday that re-

ported Chinese campaign contributions had influenced President Bill Clinton's security policies, Reuters reported from Washington.

"There certainly has been no influence in terms of campaign contributions," Mr. Berger said in an interview on the CNN program "Late Edition."

"Decisions have been made based on U.S. national interest," he added. But he said he believed the possible funneling of Chinese funds to the Democrats' 1996 campaign should be "thoroughly" investigated by the Justice Department.

The same task force also is pursuing information suggesting that a Chinese state-owned aerospace company funneled illegal contributions to Democratic coffers in 1996. Investigators say there is no evidence linking those alleged contributions to the satellite agreement.

At the center of the investigation are two U.S. aerospace companies, Loral Space & Communications Ltd. and Hughes Electronic Corp., that have sought to save time and money by having their commercial satellites launched atop Chinese missiles. Since U.S. sanctions were imposed against China after the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown, the president has been required to grant waivers of export controls for the sat-

ellite agreements to be approved.

After a rocket carrying a \$200 million Loral satellite crashed in 1996, scientists from the two companies allegedly advised the Chinese on how to improve their guidance systems by sharing technology that had not been cleared for export. Critics, supported by a Pentagon study, contend that the technology could be used by the Chinese to improve the accuracy of their military missiles.

The Justice Department subsequently started a criminal investigation to determine if there had been an illegal technology transfer. That investigation was still under way in February when Hughes and Loral asked the administration for a waiver to conduct another launch.

The Justice Department objected, arguing that its ability to pursue its investigation would be hindered if the government allowed the companies to go back to China under the same kind of arrangement that they had allegedly abused two years earlier.

But the White House overrode the Justice Department and allowed the companies to return to the Chinese launching pads, and authorized the type of technology transfer for which the firms were under investigation.

The campaign finance task force is

trying to determine whether there is evidence that the decision to grant the second waiver may have been influenced by campaign contributions.

Loral's chief executive officer, Bernard Schwartz, was the single largest donor to Democratic Party in 1996. According to the Center for Responsive Politics, Mr. Schwartz gave \$632,000 in "soft money" donations in advance of the 1996 elections. Loral and Hughes have denied any wrongdoing.

Investigators both at the Justice Department and on Capitol Hill are also examining another, so far unrelated allegation that involves campaign contributions and an apparent link to Chinese aerospace interests.

Johnny Chung, a Democratic fundraiser who pleaded guilty to campaign-related charges last March, has told federal investigators he received \$300,000 in the summer of 1996 from a senior executive in one of China's state-run aerospace companies with the understanding that the money would be used to make contributions to Democratic Party campaigns, according to officials familiar with his disclosures.

The executive, Liu Chaoying, is a military officer and the daughter of an influential retired army general. She ac-

companied Mr. Chung to a Los Angeles fund-raiser in July 1996 and was photographed with Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Chung gave a total of \$366,000 to the Democratic National Committee for the 1996 election, all of which was returned after the committee determined it could not vouch for the money's origins. About \$100,000 of Mr. Chung's donations came between June and August 1996, when he and Miss Liu were setting up a business partnership in California.

After nearly two years of probing intercepted conversations indicating that some Chinese officials had a plan to make illegal campaign donations to U.S. campaigns, investigators said Mr. Chung offered what appears to be the first money trail leading from China to the Democrats. But there is no evidence that Mr. Chung sought favors from Miss Liu's behalf from U.S. officials, a lawyer close to the case said.

Miss Liu's firm, China Aerospace Corp., had a direct interest in launching satellites for firms in the United States but officials familiar with the case said there did not appear to be any direct connection between Miss Liu's alleged efforts to make campaign contributions through Mr. Chung and the disputed waivers granted to Loral and Hughes.

Lewinsky Loses Plea for Immunity

WASHINGTON — An appeals court has rejected Monica Lewinsky's claim that she has an immunity deal with prosecutors, clearing the final hurdle for the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, either to obtain her testimony about an alleged sexual affair with President Bill Clinton or seek her indictment.

Ms. Lewinsky had contested a lower court's decision that she does not have a legally binding immunity agreement with Mr. Starr that shields her from prosecution in exchange for her testimony.

The appeals court decision could allow Mr. Starr to proceed in one of three ways: He can try again to reach an agreement to gain Ms. Lewinsky's grand jury testimony voluntarily; he can compel her testimony by having a judge grant her limited immunity for the matters she is questioned about, or he can seek to indict her for perjury or subornation of perjury in connection with the now-dismissed Paula Jones suit. (WP)

Candidates Focus On Health Care

WASHINGTON — Public anger over the state of managed care has burst into this year's election campaigns as a major issue. In speeches and television advertising, Democrats and a few Republicans are seizing on consumer complaints and calling for a sweeping "patients' bill of rights."

In at least 20 states, including New York, California, Texas, Florida and North Carolina, candidates in primaries and general elections for governor and Congress typically are promoting access to more doctors, a right to appeal managed-care organizations' decisions on restricting care to impartial tribunals, and freedom to sue the organizations for malpractice.

"We're seeing it in various parts of the country," Karen Igenig, president of the American Association of Health Plans, said of the anger.

Glen Bolger, a partner of Public Opinion Strategies, a Republican consulting concern that helped turn the public against the Clinton health plan four years ago, said: "It's a good issue for Democrats. It's a 'dam right' issue."

Mr. Bolger added: "If you see Democrats winning with it" in primaries and subsequent polling, "you're going to see it catch fire." (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Representative John Linder of Georgia, chairman of the House Republican campaign committee, as the Republican-led 105th Congress moves from compromise with President Bill Clinton to confrontation in anticipation of the elections in the autumn: "We've got to energize our base. I think they want to see us fight for some issues, and they understand they may be vetoed. But they want to see us bring them to the floor and have a battle. We don't have to have the win, but let's have the fight." (WFP)

Chinese Daughter Keeps Family Tradition

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the long life of General Liu Huaqing, a pioneer in Communist China's history since the first battles of the revolution, fortune has rewarded him with a *gaojian zidi* — a high-cadre child of privilege — in his daughter.

As the 82-year-old general enjoys his early months of retirement from the nation's highest military and political councils, his daughter, Liu Chaoying, a lieutenant colonel in the Chinese Army, is working assiduously as a Hong Kong aerospace executive dedicated to finding ways to make China competitive with U.S. rocket and satellite expertise.

In her dedication, Miss Liu managed to obtain a visa two years ago to attend a private, \$25,000-per-couple fund-raising dinner in Los Angeles for President Bill Clinton. At her side was Johnny Chung, the California fund-raiser. In recently admitting to campaign-related abuses, Mr. Chung told federal investigators that Miss Liu gave more than \$300,000 in military intelligence money from Beijing and that he illegally funneled close to \$100,000 into the Democrats' 1996 election campaign, according to officials who were briefed

by the Justice Department about Mr. Chung's allegation.

The Chung accusation has sent federal investigators delving into the nepotistic ways of the Chinese power establishment and the role of Miss Liu, who managed to shake hands with Mr. Clinton at the fund-raiser as Mr. Chung beamed at her trans-Pacific leap into big-money U.S. politics.

Miss Liu, a stylish woman diligent about improving her limited English vocabulary, is a 39-year-old executive in the same high-tech aerospace and weaponry field that General Liu made the nation's top priority in his years of directing the modernization of China's military forces.

By all available accounts, the daughter is no disappointment to the father.

Miss Liu, reportedly schooled in military intelligence, exercises influence rooted in the power of General Liu, who retired last year as the nation's top military commander and one of seven members of the ruling Politburo standing committee.

Just as Liu Huaqing prevailed as the military protégé of Deng Xiaoping, the civil war ideologue and future national leader, Miss Liu has ventured forth in the modern militancy of China's global competitiveness.

"She's very businesslike," said Douglas Paal, president of the Asia Pacific Policy Center and a specialist on China in the Reagan administration, "looking for opportunities, obviously enjoying the privileged access she has."

Mr. Paal has met Miss Liu in Hong Kong, where she is vice president in charge of international trading for China Aerospace International Holdings Ltd., a westward-looking offshoot of Beijing's military-industrial complex.

The "red chip" conglomerate deals widely in satellites, real estate and consumer goods and is considered especially intent on "dual-technology" purchases, such as supercomputers that can advance the techniques of science and business, but also the military.

"She cuts deals by virtue of her access as a fairly typical elite cadre child," Mr. Paal said.

Miss Liu, who has yet to comment on the accusations, is of a generation of Chinese children of privilege who have been venturing for more than a decade into Western business capitals on their parents' watch.

Until his retirement last year, General Liu specialized in selling Chinese weapons to other countries for hard currency, which he then used to acquire Western technology to

modernize Beijing's forces.

Soon after the fund-raising dinner featuring Mr. Clinton, Miss Liu had Mr. Chung open a California branch of Marswell Investing, one of her Hong Kong enterprises.

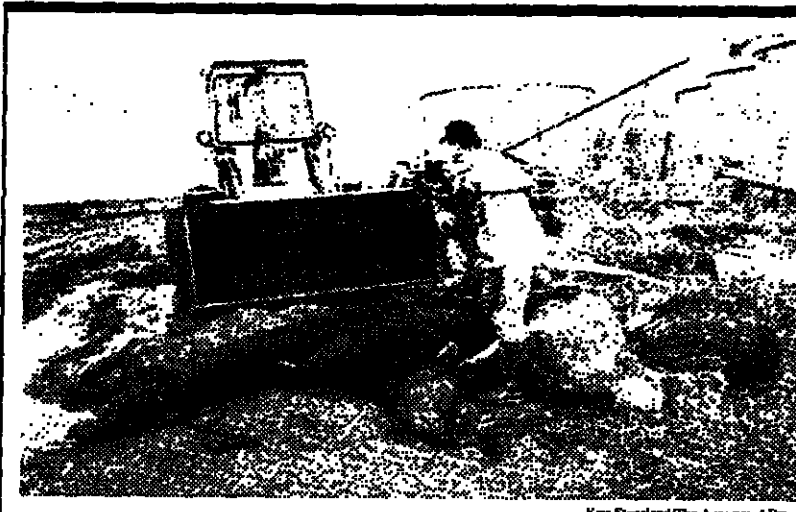
"Marswell seems to have been created to park money in the U.S., but we don't have evidence of Marswell doing any business," said Jeff Fiedler, a China research specialist with the AFL-CIO.

There are reports, however, that Marswell is being used as a real estate front for the purchase of California houses for such "princeling" offspring as the son-in-law of Deng Xiaoping, according to James Mulvenon, a China scholar with Rand Corp.

By some accounts, Miss Liu also invested as much as \$300,000 in Mr. Chung's troubled facsimile business while he was proving to be one of the most hyperkinetic of Mr. Clinton's fund-raisers. Investigators tracking Miss Liu's U.S. contacts face an array of Chung dealings.

"It could be just a case of China capitalism run amok," said a China-born analyst of the foreign activities of Beijing's children of privilege. "I mean, there are far more sophisticated people she could have hired here than Johnny Chung. He's right out of some Marx Brothers movie."

Federal agents are trying to see how big a part Miss Liu or other foreign interests might have played in Mr. Chung's political dealings. Ultimately, there is the accusation of a "China plan," denied by Beijing, to make illegal political donations in order to ease restrictions on cooperating with Beijing on rocket and satellite technology.



TORNADO TOLL — A crew near McClelland, Iowa, removing cattle killed by flying debris. Thirty homes were destroyed or damaged over the weekend. In Albany, Minnesota, a twister killed one person.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Long Hours on PC Keyboard Catching Up With the Young

Brendan Connell, an honor student at a high school near Washington, has been using computers since he was 5. Like many of his friends, the 18-year-old often has spent hours a day at the keyboard, working on computer science projects, sending e-mail and surfing the Internet.

But last summer, he began to notice a loss of feeling in his hands, then a tingling in his arms. Doctors finally told him he had carpal tunnel syndrome — a severe form of repetitive strain injury, or RSI, in which muscles, tendons and nerves can be damaged through prolonged typing. He now wears wrist braces and no longer works on the computer for more than 15 minutes at a time. His high school has provided him with someone who takes notes for him in class. And when he goes to college in the fall, he

will have to use special software so he can dictate, instead of type, his papers.

Repetitive strain injury used to be considered an illness of middle-aged office and factory workers. But more and more high school and college students are complaining of RSI symptoms, The Washington Post reports.

At Harvard University, more than 100 students requested help from the school's Student Disability Resource Center this year because of repetitive strain injury, compared with one student in 1991. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the student health service diagnosed RSI in 220 students last year, 44 percent more than in 1995.

Doctors urge young people to take frequent breaks from their computers, and to use proper posture.

Short Take

Police officers are twice as likely as other Americans to suffer heart attacks, strokes and related cardiovascular diseases, according to a new study. Researchers at Iowa State University cite the high stress of the job and officers' tendency to smoke and eat at junk-food restaurants.

Brian Knowlton

Away From Politics

• A private funeral Mass for Frank Sinatra is to be held Wednesday in Beverly Hills, California, following a vigil the night before, a family spokeswoman said. (AP)

• A new class of cancer drugs that has recently won a great deal of attention because of its impact on tumors in mice may also work against leukemia, their discoverer says. Dr. Judah Folkman of Harvard University and Boston Children's Hospital, whose anti-angiogenesis compounds have made front-page news, said Sunday that he was surprised to find that

they also worked against leukemia in mice. (Reuters)

• In the latest bid to overturn the age-60 rule, under which commercial airline pilots are forced to retire at 60, the Supreme Court will announce whether it will hear the appeal of a group of pilots who contend that the regulation violates the federal law barring age discrimination. But even if the court chooses not to take up the case — a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals voted, 2-1, last July to uphold the rule — the older pilots have vowed to fight on. (NYT)

• Just as Viagra helps men with erectile dysfunction by increasing blood flow to the penis, it causes blood to flow to women's sexual organs, potentially increasing sensitivity. But even before the results are in from studies of the drug's effect on women's sexual arousal and satisfaction, a number of women, inevitably, are trying it. They do not necessarily complain of sexual dysfunction, but simply want to satisfy their curiosity. They are willing to try it out, despite doctors' warnings that no one knows what the long-term side effects might be for women. (NYT)

• Acid was poured or sprayed into three abortion clinics in central Florida. The clinics in Orlando, Daytona Beach and near Daytona were vandalized early Saturday or late Friday, the police said. The clinics were not occupied at the time, and nobody was hurt. At each site, the offenders bored a hole in a window frame and released the substance believed to be butyric acid, a smelly compound found in rancid butter and perspiration, and used as an industrial solvent, the police said. (AP)

BOOKS

Nixon Carver
By Mark Maxwell. 178 pages.
\$19.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by
David Nicholson

Of all the strange books ever written — and published — this has got to be one of the strangest!

The conceit here, as the title hints, is that Richard Nixon and writer Raymond Carver meet one morning, "walking the Pacific coastline they share, contemplating the cards they've been dealt in these lives they've led."

The two men begin to talk, "two old friends just playing at meeting each other for the first time." In short order, they do become friends, mostly because life has not been especially kind to either.

Nixon, of course, is the disgraced ex-president, the only man ever forced to resign the office. And Carver is dying of lung cancer.

They go fishing and to a ballgame, they play poker — Nixon always wins — even spend an afternoon cleaning up the one-time president's garage.

Does it work? Well, sort of.

Despite the billing by the publisher, "Nixon Carver" isn't a novel. Instead it's a series of linked episodes, some featuring Nixon, others featuring Carver. The title to the contrary, however, only a few feature both men.

And, as for the rest of it, whether you like this sort of thing will largely depend on whether this is the sort of thing you like. Me, I was often nonplussed, as moments of astonishing lyricism and tenderness were followed by moments of breathtaking crudity.

The Richard Nixon of the book, nicknamed "Iron Butt" because he's always studying, dresses up in women's clothes as a boy.

It's the kind of thing that might have happened, even if it never did. And it seems true to the spirit of the public Nixon we remember. The man who was as awkward and uncomely as an ill-fitting suit could have been formed by events like that.

Carver, by contrast, often comes off better — at least Mark Maxwell leaves him some of his dignity — which isn't surprising, given that he is the patron saint of univer-

sity writers' workshops. The son of an alcoholic father who assaults his wife, the Raymond Carver of the novel marries his pregnant girlfriend at 19 and anticipates a job working in "the sawmill where my father worked since before I was born." He, in turn, becomes a drunk, enduring his wife and child long after love has gone.

The further you go in the novel, the more complex and sympathetic Maxwell's portrait of Nixon becomes, however. And that's where the strength and beauty is here, as when Carver consoles Nixon after wife Pat has a stroke, or when Nixon writes Carver's widow a letter of condolence that begins: "Now the bastard's up and died on us, leaving us to wonder what kind of hell this is that we're allowed to stay in without him."

Reading that last, and the many passages like it, I wish Maxwell had given us less of the scatological sophomore high jinks, which must be what they call Gen-X humor, and more of the real thing.

David Nicholson, a Washington writer, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the 1997 Cavendish Invitational Pairs, Bart Bramley and Sidney Lazard defended four hearts on the diagrammed deal, with Bramley in the West seat. The obvious lead was a diamond, but he challenged South with a spade lead. This forced an immediate decision about whether to not to finesse, and the declarer understandably put up the ace and threw his remaining spade on the diamond ace. He led a club, and when East played low, he misguessed by playing the jack.

Bramley won with the queen and thought it over. He was sure that South's original distribution was 2-6-0-5, and the heart suit was surely

strong. Since a club ruff was impending, a trump return was the routine move. But he worked out that this was unlikely to be essential. If South held the club ace he would presumably lose only two clubs and one heart after a trump shift.

So he defended on the assumption that his partner held the club ace, in which case a trump play could wait. He led a diamond, forcing a ruff, and South was helpless. He led a club, and when East won with the 10, he led a trump. Whatever route he chose, South had to fail by two tricks.

But if Bramley had led a trump at the fourth trick, after taking his club queen, the game would have made. East would have had to sacrifice

his natural trump trick, or permit South to win in dummy and make a second club play.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|--------|
| NORTH | | | |
| ♠ A Q 8 5 3 | | | |
| ♥ 9 4 | | | |
| ♦ A Q 8 5 3 | | | |
| ♣ 6 2 | | | |
| WEST | | | |
| ♠ K J 4 | | | |
| ♥ 9 4 4 | | | |
| ♦ J 7 4 2 | | | |
| ♣ Q 9 5 | | | |
| EAST (D) | | | |
| ♠ 10 6 5 | | | |
| ♥ K 7 5 | | | |
| ♦ K 10 9 | | | |
| ♣ A 10 7 | | | |
| SOUTH | | | |
| ♠ 7 2 | | | |
| ♥ A Q J 10 3 2 | | | |
| ♦ — | | | |
| ♣ K 5 4 3 | | | |
| East and West were vulnerable. | | | |
| The bidding: | | | |
| East | 1 ♠ | West | 1 ♠ |
| Pass | 2 ♠ | Pass | 1 ♠ |
| Pass | 3 ♠ | Pass | 2 ♠ |
| Pass | 4 ♠ | Pass | 3 N.T. |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass |
| West led the spade four. | | | |

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ASIA/PACIFIC

People Fall Ill In Town Near Nuclear Tests, Report Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Several residents of a village near India's nuclear-testing site have complained of nosebleeds, skin and eye irritation, vomiting and loose bowels — all symptoms of exposure to radiation — since the underground blasts carried out last week, a report said Sunday.

The government has said that no radioactivity was released into the atmosphere over the Thar desert, in the western state of Rajasthan, as a result of the five nuclear tests.

But the Sunday Statesman said more than a dozen people from the village of Khetolai experienced symptoms of contamination by radiation immediately after the last two of the five devices were exploded Wednesday.

The daily said the problems began after the second round of nuclear explosions Wednesday at the Pokhran testing site, about 550 kilometers (340 miles) from New Delhi. Three nuclear bombs were tested at the same site last Monday.

The Statesman report could not be independently verified.

"The residents approached us, gave a list of affected persons," the paper quoted a district official as saying. "Most of them have complained of nosebleeds, loss of appetite, irritation in skin and eyes."

"We will soon send a team of doctors to examine the affected villagers," the official was quoted as saying. "Only then can we come to a conclusion. It could also be due to the rise in temperature."

The paper said the people of Khetolai were convinced that the complaints were a result of radiation exposure and quoted one man as saying he was suffering from nosebleeds for the first time in his life.

Another man was worried about his 12-year-old daughter.

"She has been vomiting, bleeding through the nose and feeling restless for two days after the second explosion," the paper quoted the girl's father as saying.

The newspaper quoted a local government official as saying the complaints "could also be due to the rise in temperature" at the desert site, where scorching hot daytime temperatures drop dramatically at night.

The Indian government said again Sunday that there had been no release of radioactivity into the atmosphere after the five tests.

(Reuters, AFP)



The cratered site of the first of India's five nuclear tests carried out last week near the border with Pakistan.

BRIEFLY

Sri Lankan Mayor Gunned Down

COLOMBO — Gunmen on Sunday killed the mayor of the northern city of Jaffna, the government stronghold in a region virtually cut off from the rest of Sri Lanka by Tamil separatist fighters.

The murder of Sarojini Yogeswaran was reported by an official of her party, the Tamil United Liberation Front. Mrs. Yogeswaran was shot at her house at 10:30 A.M. by unidentified gunmen who escaped, according to Ananda Sagari, the party secretary. "About nine or ten shots had been fired by them," Mr. Sagari said in Colombo, 300 kilometers (185 miles) south of Jaffna. "From what we know, there were two gunmen."

Another member of the Jaffna municipal council was wounded in the attack, Mr. Sagari said. Mrs. Yogeswaran was elected the mayor of the Jaffna municipal council in January in elections that were opposed by the main rebel group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

Mrs. Yogeswaran's group, a moderate Tamil party formed in 1976, won the only two council seats it contested.

the repatriation, according to a statement by the North Korean Army. North Korea said that it reached an agreement with Washington in December to turn over the remains to U.S. Defense Department officials but that the agreement did not call for UN participation.

(Reuters)

Cambodia Seizes Stolen Art

PHNOM PENH — Cambodian police have seized ancient statues and carvings that were about to be smuggled to Thailand, the police said Sunday.

Military police arrested three armed smugglers and seized the cache of artifacts hidden in the back of a truck in the town of Siem Reap in northwest Cambodia on Saturday, a senior police officer said.

Lieutenant Colonel Prak Chhanthoem, deputy commander of military police in Siem Reap, said the smugglers had connections with the security forces.

"They're not normal people," he said. "They're armed officials and they have support."

(Reuters)

Hong Kong Democrats Favored

HONG KONG — Pro-democracy parties look likely to sweep most of the popularly elected seats being contested in legislative elections Sunday in Hong Kong, according to the results of a pre-election survey.

But analysts repeated assertions that the electoral system would prevent the popular democracy groups from becoming a force in the legislature.

Hong Kong voters will go to the polls under a complex, three-pronged voting system in which only 20 candidates of the 60-seat chamber are chosen by popular vote under proportional representation.

(Reuters)

PAKISTAN: Prepared for Nuclear Test

Continued from Page 1

now be a political decision of when to test. I cannot disclose when to you."

He added: "It's not going to be in a public stadium where we will have a big bang for all to see."

Mr. Khan said the international community's reaction to India's tests had been weak and that the divisions shown among leaders of the world's leading industrialized nations at a summit meeting in Birmingham, England, had only reinforced Pakistan's decision to test. It was not clear when the cabinet decision had been taken, and the fact that Mr. Sharif had not made a similar statement about a cabinet decision left Pakistan's stance somewhat vague.

In Birmingham, Mr. Clinton said Pakistan's political, economic and security interests and its standing in the world "would be dramatically increased" if the country refrained from a test. But he warned that if a test was carried out, he would have no choice but to implement tough financial sanctions.

"The answer is not for India to become a nuclear power and then for Pakistan to match it stride for stride and then for China to be brought in to support the Pakistanis and move troops to the Indian border and for Russia to come in and to recreate in a different context the conflicts of the Cold War," Mr. Clinton said. "It is a nutty way to go. It is not the way to chart the future."

The United States has been hinting at concessions and a lifting of long-standing sanctions, including the blocked sale of F-16 fighters, if Pakistan showed restraint. Leaders of the Senate Intelligence Committee confirmed Sunday that they were ready to reward Pakistan for restraint.

Samuel Berger, Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, speaking on NBC, implored Pakistan to resist the urge to retaliate for the Indian tests. "They would be better advantaged to forswear a test, take the high road," he said. This, he said, would allow Pakistan to be seen as a country showing "maturity and restraint." Referring to the congressional ban on delivery of F-16 fighter-bombers, for which Pakistan paid \$658 million before their delivery was suspended, Mr. Berger said that if Pakistan agreed not to test nuclear devices, "I think the mood in Congress would change dramatically."

Unconfirmed rumors swept through the Birmingham meeting Sunday that Pakistan might have already conducted a nuclear test. When asked about the rumor, Mr. Khan said, "It is incorrect information."

Earlier, Mr. Khan called the sanctions imposed on India by the United States and other countries "irrelevant."

The United States sent a senior delegation to Pakistan on Friday to try to persuade Pakistan not to test. They left early Saturday for Birmingham, saying they had received assurances from

Pakistan's leadership that no "final or irrevocable" decision on testing had been made. In the interview, Mr. Khan said that was no longer true. The cabinet, he said, had made a decision to test a weapon.

(AP, Reuters)

Sharif Faces Growing Pressure

Steven Mufson of The Washington Post reported earlier:

One of the most important and vexing decisions of the nuclear weapons age now rests in the hands of Mr. Sharif, a mild-mannered establishment Pakistani politician who worked in his father's sprawling business conglomerate before starting his political career as a provincial sports minister.

"We do not want to madly follow suit, to madly do what India has done," Mr. Sharif said in an interview Saturday. "We do not want to blindly plunge into this arena." He added, "Please believe me that we do have the capability and that we have exercised the utmost restraint."

Many Pakistanis want Mr. Sharif to remove all ambiguity about the country's nuclear capability by marching India's blasts and to ensure Pakistan's security and deter Indian aggression through a policy of mutually assured destruction similar to the Soviet-American Cold War nuclear standoff.

If he does push the nuclear test button, he and the Indian government will have ushered in a new era in which regional powers openly display their nuclear weapons capability. Mr. Sharif stressed his reluctance to enter a nuclear arms race. Foreign-policy experts in Islamabad say that since his election in early 1997, Mr. Sharif has made an unusual effort to ease tensions with India. He met with India's previous prime minister, and he was pushing the idea of a regional free-trade zone similar to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

SUMMIT: Discovering Limits

Continued from Page 1

of Eight meeting was the controversy over India's nuclear explosions. On Sunday, President Bill Clinton called the tests "a nutty way to go" and said it risked drawing Pakistan, China and Russia into an escalating conflict.

Mr. Blair, at a news conference Sunday, admitted that the G-8 had felt "a sense of frustration" about what had happened in India.

Although the G-8 agreed on a statement condemning the nuclear tests, the only summit partners offering concrete sanctions against India were the United States, Japan and Canada. France and Russia were already on record as being vociferously opposed to sanctions. Britain, the host country, was strong on rhetoric but unwilling to act, and Italy fudged, expressing principled support for the idea of sanctions without introducing any.

Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada left Birmingham unhappy about the lack of more than a statement on India. "The position of Canada has been that we should have gone much further," he said.

Mr. Clinton tried to put a brave face on the lack of joint sanctions, saying Sunday that he knew before the G-8 meeting began that he would not achieve more than a joint statement on India "because there are lots of countries in the world that basically are opposed to sanctions under almost all circumstances." Complicating Mr. Clinton's position on India was the fact that the United States and the European Union were themselves engaged in talks here aimed at cutting a deal that would exempt the Europeans from controversial U.S. legislation imposing sanctions over trade with Libya and Iran.

While Mr. Clinton professed his satisfaction at the G-8's condemnation of India and its call for restraint by Pakistan, the White House found itself on the defensive after Pakistan expressed its dismay Sunday over the "very weak" response to nuclear tests by India.

"It shows they are divided," said Shamsah Ahmed, secretary of the Foreign Ministry in Islamabad.

Making matters worse, India welcomed the G-8's inability to unify behind collective sanctions. "Naturally, I am happy about it," said Pramod Mahajan, political adviser to Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee. The Indian official said the G-8's division was proof that "a number of countries have understood our legitimate concerns and the compulsions behind the tests."


Samuel Berger, Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, insisted in an interview here that "if India thinks it will gain internationally from what it has done, then it is badly mistaken." He described New Delhi as "totally isolated in the international community."

But when pressed on the sanctions issue, Mr. Berger said merely that he hoped other nations would also impose sanctions and predicted they would "make this an issue in their dealings with India." He rejected the idea that the case of India showed the limits of G-8 influence, noting that "it is not new that we cannot control the world."

Mr. Clinton, in a radio address Saturday, called on India to sign "immediately and without conditions" the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. But in the same radio broadcast, he found himself recalling that while he had been the first to sign the treaty in 1996, the U.S. Senate had still not ratified it.

Defenders of the G-8 process noted with satisfaction Sunday that there was more to the summit meetings than crises such as India and Indonesia, and that long-term issues ranging from employment policies to crime and the environment were important matters for discussion. But there was an audible and growing discussion on the margins of the meeting here about whether the G-8 itself is a sufficiently representative body in a world where economic power is now also spreading to China, India, Brazil and other nations.

President Jacques Chirac of France said Sunday that he was personally in favor of China's joining an enlarged G-8.



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INDIA: Bomb's Power Surpassed Estimate

Continued from Page 1

ton is equal to the force produced by exploding 1,000 tons of TNT.

The detonation of thermonuclear devices can easily produce yields of hundreds of kilotons.

Last week, sources in the U.S. government and independent scientific organizations had estimated the yields of India's first round of three tests last Monday, including a thermonuclear device, at 15 to 25 kilotons. Frank von Hippel, a physicist at Princeton University, had suggested that it might have instead been a "boosted" fission device.

In an interview with India Today magazine, Mr. Vajpayee was initially quoted Friday as saying that India already possesses "a big bomb," a statement that an official clarification issued that night revised to say "the capacity for a big bomb."

Prabhu Chawla, who conducted the interview, said Sunday that part of the relevant sentence was inaudible on his tape, but that Mr. Vajpayee had clearly said there already was an oversight structure for such a weapon. That reference in the same sentence to a "necessary command and control system" was deleted by the clarification.

Besides the thermonuclear blast, the scientists said that the two other nuclear explosions had released 12 kilotons from a fission device and two-tenths of a kiloton from a low-yield device. Two low-yield devices detonated Wednesday yielded half a kiloton and three-tenths of a kiloton.

Mohan Guruswamy, a national security adviser to the Bharatiya Janata Party, which leads India's coalition government, said last week that the testing was intended to demonstrate that the nation could produce nuclear weapons ranging from small, tactical ones for use in battlefields to city-destroying warheads carried by long-range missiles.

The five tests were code-named "Shakti," the Hindi language word for power, in an apparent signal that India would not use nuclear weapons to commit aggression. The testing last week, like the 1974 test, fell on the anniversary of the date that Gaudama Buddha received enlightenment — intended as another signal of peaceful intentions.

A government videotape of the testing showed the ground shaking and dust rising as the camera jerked up and down.

Besides developing thermonuclear technology, a slide show during the news conference indicated that government scientists were able to reduce the size and weight of the kind of fission device detonated in 1974.

A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, director of the Defense Research and Development Organization, said that Mr. Vajpayee's government ordered scientists to conduct the tests 30 days before the first ones last Monday.

That timing means that the order came four days before the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Bill Richardson, and the assistant secretary of state for South Asia, Karl Inderfurth, discussed nuclear nonproliferation and other subjects with Mr. Vajpayee and top officials.

Last week, the State Department accused India of "duplicitous" in those talks and of misleading the U.S. delegation about the government's nuclear plans.

On Saturday, meanwhile, jubilant residents of this sweltering capital danced in the streets, tossed firecrackers and showered rose petals on each other during a "day of prestige" proclaimed by the Bharatiya Janata Party to celebrate the five nuclear tests.

Party leaders said the nuclear testing had proven India to be "a strong and powerful nation."

In an interview with Outlook news magazine, Mr. Vajpayee repeated that India planned no more tests and responded to President Bill Clinton's characterization of the testing as "a terrible mistake."

Mr. Vajpayee said that India had "expected a better understanding of our security interests" from Mr. Clinton.

On the streets of the capital, supporters of the testing celebrated with multicolored lights and by distributing

sweets, a traditional Indian way of marking auspicious occasions.

"I have seen all the wars India fought. It's a moment of great pride for me today," said Chuni Lal, 72, near tears and balancing himself on a stick.

"Today my country is safe, my city is safe and my house is safe."

Ram Sharan, a vegetable vendor, said: "I want my country to be strong. We don't have to be scared of Pakistan anymore."

The celebrations followed a week of international condemnation of the nuclear tests. A Foreign Ministry official expressed relief that the industrialized nations, whose leaders met in Birmingham, England, did not impose sanctions when they condemned the testing.

Separately, eight nations, including the United States, have cut off various forms of aid to India.

"America wants to control the world with a remote control. But India will not dance to America's remote control," Surendra Pal Rastawar, a Bharatiya Janata Party leader, said to cheers at one celebration site.

But not everyone in India was cheering the nation's bid to become a declared nuclear power. About 100 peace activists marched through the heart of the capital carrying protest signs. "No Food, No Water, No Jobs, No Problem, We Have Bombs," one read.

"To get out of the 10 least developed nations list is national prestige, not to get into the 'big nuclear five' list," said Nityanand Jayaraman, the march's leader, referring to the declared nuclear powers.

Victory in
Prague
Anti-Bu
Kohl
ON SALE

EUROPE

Victory in Siberia Gives Lebed a New Base

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Alexander Lebed, the former general who has promised to wield an iron hand in dealing with Russia's economic chaos, won election Sunday night as governor of Siberia's vast Krasnoyarsk region, a potential base for a future presidential campaign.

With 85 percent of polling stations reporting, Mr. Lebed, a former general and national security chief, had 56 percent of the vote to 39 percent for the incumbent, Valeri Zubov. Mr. Lebed appears to have done well in the sparsely populated rural and economically hard-hit industrial areas, while Mr. Zubov was carrying the provincial capital, Krasnoyarsk.

The election has been closely watched in Moscow

as a sort of primary ballot for Russia, which has a presidential election scheduled in two years.

Mr. Lebed's victory places him firmly in the first rank of contenders to succeed President Boris Yeltsin. It also gives him a voice not only on the regional level but also in Russia's upper house of Parliament, in which the governors serve.

Mr. Lebed, 47, who came in third in the 1996 Russian presidential contest, has a charismatic style and often is brutally candid about Russia's economic, military and political weaknesses. But he also is wildly erratic in his prescriptions for what to do about it. He is seen as the epitome of a strongman, and he has promised to deal harshly with Russia's runaway crime and economic disarray.

He attracted financial back-

ing from Moscow's wealthy industrialists, including Boris Berezovsky, the informal leader of a small group of bankers and financiers. This support became an issue for Mr. Zubov, who accused Mr. Lebed of being backed by the distant Moscow business barons.

Mr. Lebed is not a resident of the region and could not vote in the election. Residency is not required for a candidacy.

Mr. Zubov, 44, a soft-spoken professor, was the Kremlin's favored candidate, and also drew support from a Lebed rival, the mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov. But Mr. Zubov appeared to become more desperate in recent days, after losing the first round to Mr. Lebed, issuing alarming warnings of civil war and secession in the region should Mr. Lebed win.

For Mr. Lebed, the victory is an important comeback after

a series of disappointments. He helped Mr. Yeltsin win reelection in 1996 by joining the Kremlin as security adviser but was unceremoniously dumped four months later, at least in part because Mr. Yeltsin's circle suspected that Mr. Lebed was hungering for the presidency.

Mr. Lebed then spent months out of the limelight, ignored by the national television and print news media, which are controlled by the Moscow tycoons.

He never dropped entirely from sight, however, despite what many said was a disorganized campaign staff. Mr. Lebed has routinely attracted about 10 percent in presidential preference polls, about the same as Mr. Luzhkov and just slightly more than Gregori Yavlinsky, head of the centrist Yabloko party, or the deputy prime minister, Boris Nemtsov, one of the young reformers in Mr. Yeltsin's government.

By far the leader if an election were held today is the Communist Party chief, Gennadi Zyuganov.

In his latest campaign, Mr. Lebed tapped into the continuing, deep dissatisfaction with the moribund Russian economy outside of Moscow.

The plain-speaking Mr. Lebed has been drawn into an unlikely alliance with Mr. Berezovsky, the deal-maker and business tycoon. And Mr. Zubov, an economics professor, marched with the Communists on May Day in an effort to win votes among them.

"The situation is developing dramatically," Alexei Klyshko, a local television reporter and also a Zubov supporter, said before the election. "But it is very bad for the region, which has lost its political virginity."

Each side had routinely accused the other of staging provocations. Mr. Zubov, for example, made nervous by his poor showing in the first ballot, whipping up an alarmist atmosphere, portraying Mr. Lebed as a dangerous interloper who posed a threat to peace in the region and in the nation. Mr. Lebed has promised to restore order and reverse the "massive stupidities" that he says have brought a depression to the rich region.



LODE OF DISSENT — A miner marching with about 30,000 workers Sunday in Ankara to protest government plans to sell off dozens of state enterprises.

Prague Protest Turns Violent

Anti-Business Youths Attack Fast-Food Outlets

By Peter S. Green
International Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — A weekend march through Prague's historic center by several thousand young Czechs protesting the growing influence of multinational corporations degenerated into violence when some of the protesters broke the windows of two McDonald's restaurants and a Kentucky Fried Chicken shop and threw stones and bottles at police.

Four policemen were treated at hospitals and released. The police arrested 64 demonstrators, including five foreigners, and said 25 of them would be charged.

By nightfall Saturday, the police had closed streets leading to Wenceslaus Square, where eight and a half years ago 250,000 Czechs gathered peacefully in a week of demonstrations that brought down the country's Communist government without breaking a window.

The protests, Saturday night, began as an open-air rock concert in mid-afternoon in Peace Square. It was billed as the "Global Street Party '98" to protest the growing impact of multinational corporations on the environment. Organizers said it was timed to coincide with the gathering in Birmingham, England, of the leaders of the world's major industrialized nations.

Many of those at the con-

cert had come to protest new anti-drug laws in the Czech Republic that ban possession of any drug, including marijuana. Previously, possession of drugs for personal use was legal.

After 6 P.M., 2,000 to 3,000 young people, according to police estimates, left the square and began an unannounced march toward the city center. Riot police surrounded the demonstrators, who attacked them with stones and bottles, before forcing the police to retreat.

Several hundred demonstrators reached Wenceslaus Square, where a small group hurled paving stones and broke the large glass windows of a McDonald's outlet. Patrons took shelter in the rear of the restaurant as police armed with clubs and tear gas tried to force the demonstrators away.

"This is the third time it's happened to us," Zdenek Zabravsky, the McDonald's manager, said Sunday. "They were chanting slogans about animal rights and they started paving stones at the window."

The demonstration reflected the growing frustration of some young Czechs who feel that in its rush to embrace the free market, their society has lost sight of its tradition of humanist values.

While the end of communism in 1989 allowed full freedom of expression for the first

30 Raid Basque Town, Setting Off Firebombs

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — A group of about 30 masked attackers threw gasoline bombs into a town hall and set fire to a police car in the Basque town of Renteria, the police said Sunday.

The attackers were believed to be young radicals close to the Basque separatist organization ETA.

The town hall debating chamber was seriously damaged Friday night. An incendiary device also was thrown at a policeman. The officer was not hurt.

Similar attacks took place Friday in Hernani and Olartzun, near Renteria. At Irún, near the French border, a youth was arrested for setting fire to the car of a member of Civil Guard.

Serbs and Rebels Clash

KUJEVO, Yugoslavia — Police exchanged fire Sunday with ethnic Albanian guerrillas. Serbian sources said a police officer had been wounded and an undetermined number of "terrorists" killed or wounded.

The clash occurred at Iglarevo, 45 kilometers west of the Kosovo Province capital, Pristina.

Norway Hate-Fest Ended

OSLO — Police detained 44 neo-Nazi Sunday, hours after breaking up a hate-music concert near Oslo, holding them to avoid disruption of Constitution Day celebrations.

About 300 anti-fascist activists had been headed for the concert hall, and police had feared there would be violence.

Kohl Set to Go on Offensive

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl aims to launch a comeback in his battle for a record fifth term at a convention of his Christian Democrats starting Monday.

Germany's longest-serving chancellor this century is expected to sharpen his party's campaign against the Social Democratic challenger, Gerhard Schröder, a centrist who embodies many Germans' desire for a change after 16 years of conservative rule.

On the eve of the gathering in Bremen, the 68-year-old chancellor told the newspaper Welt am Sonntag he was confident that voters' mood was shifting in his favor.

But the latest poll showed no change, giving the Social Democrats 43 percent support, compared to 35 percent for the Christian Democrats. The poll had a margin of error of about 3 percentage points.

Mr. Kohl's support in his

party and his three-party coalition government has plummeted in recent months, but his crushing dominance will prevent any challenge from materializing at the convention.

"The decision to go with Kohl was made long ago," Wolfgang Schauble, Mr. Kohl's designated heir in waiting and the party's parliamentary leader, told Welt am Sonntag. "We think it is the right one."

Mr. Schauble, who is known to be frustrated with Mr. Kohl's leadership, will present the party's campaign platform.

Designed to point toward the future and away from Mr. Kohl's historic achievements, it calls for a mix of deregulation, sacrifice and more private initiative to fight record unemployment, the top campaign issue this year.

Mr. Kohl got his first campaign break last week, ham-

mering the Social Democrats for renewing a tacit alliance with the former East German Communists to govern the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt.

He charges the Social Democrats are ready to cooperate with the ex-Communists at the national level, too, a campaign that helped it win votes in the last election, especially in Western Germany.

Mr. Schröder has ruled out such a link.

Mr. Kohl is expected to renew the specter of a "leftist alliance" during a keynote speech laying out his vision for leading Germany into the new millennium.

Some critics, including key officials in Mr. Kohl's own party in Eastern Germany, have publicly warned Mr. Kohl and his strategists against an attack campaign, saying the party needs to offer practical solutions for the nation's pressing problems.

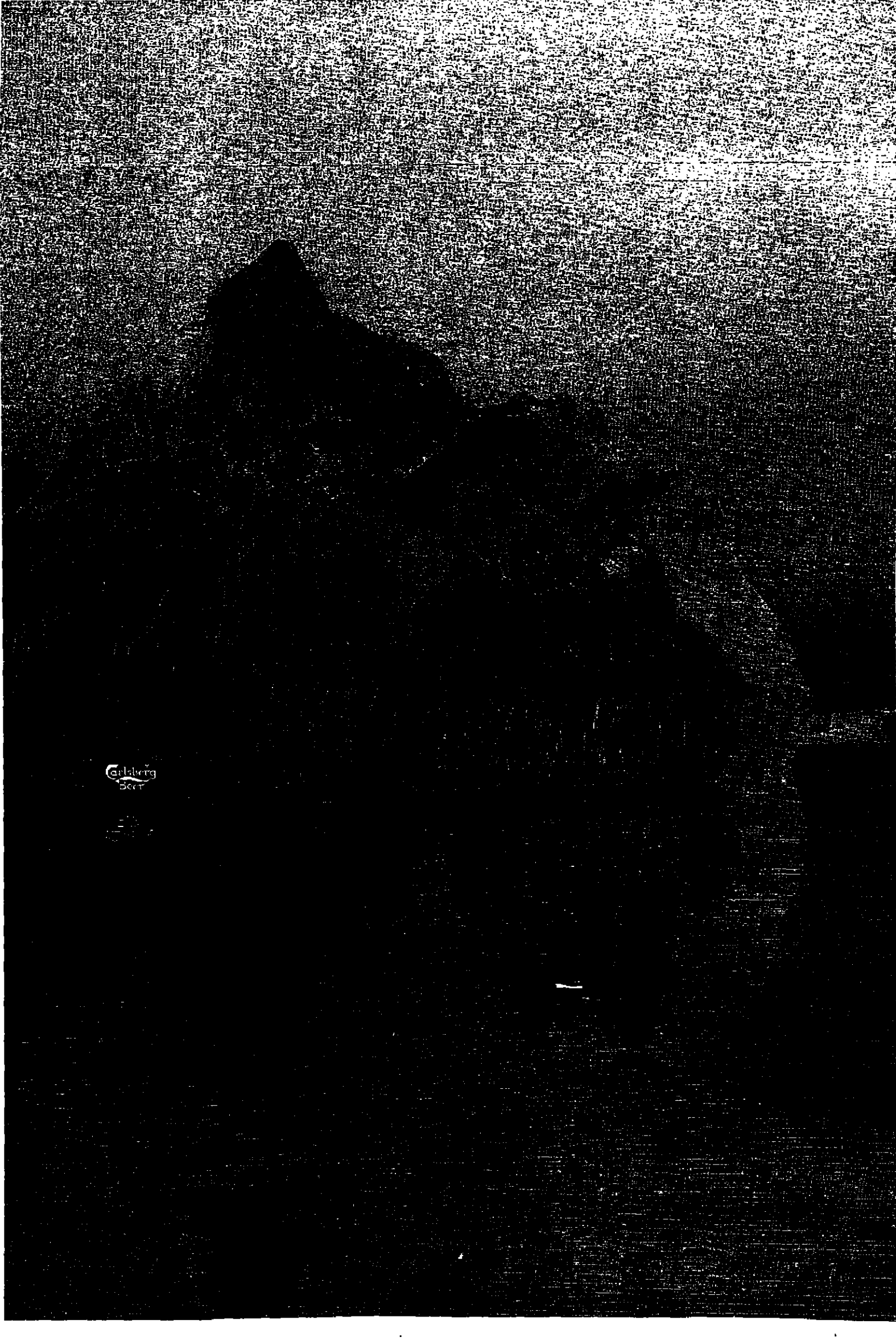
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INTERNATIONAL

2 Generals Stand Front and Center to Replace Suharto

By Mark Landler
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — When Indonesia's first president, Sukarno, was ousted in the winter of 1966, the message was delivered by an obscure major general named Suharto. Now, more than three decades later, President Suharto finds himself as embattled as the man he replaced.

If Mr. Suharto is forced to resign, the message may once again be delivered by a general. And that man could well become the next president of Indonesia.

Small wonder, then, that political analysts here are sizing up Indonesia's top brass like candidates in the stretch run of an election campaign.

Most of the attention so far has focused on two officers: General Wiranto, the defense minister and armed forces commander, and Lieutenant General Prabowo Subianto, head of the army strategic reserves.

Similar in age, career path and training, the two men represent the younger, more politically sophisticated generation of soldiers that has taken control of the armed forces in the last few years. But General Wiranto, 51, and General Prabowo, 46, have sharply different personalities — a difference that could have profound consequences for Indonesia if either man emerges as Mr. Suharto's heir.

General Wiranto, the more senior in rank, is regarded as a cautious, moderate soldier struggling to square his loyalty to Mr. Suharto with his sympathy for the student movement and its call for political reform. He has been the principal liaison between the army and the students — assuring them that the military supports the reform movement, although at a measured pace.

General Prabowo, by contrast, is tough-talking and unpredictable, with a swaggering style typical of the Kopassus

regiment, an elite corps of Special Forces that he commanded until earlier this year. He is also married to Mr. Suharto's middle daughter, Siti Hedi-janti Herijadhi — a family tie that has greased his rise but could just as easily derail him if Mr. Suharto is overthrown.

"Wiranto represents the institution of the army, while Prabowo is the man who gets things done," said Harold Crouch, a senior fellow at the Australian National University in Canberra who is an expert on the Indonesian military.

In Indonesia, the army plays a dual function as both a military and political force. As a result, Indonesia's top military officers behave a lot like politicians.

In the few days since riots engulfed Jakarta, General Wiranto and Major General Sjafie Syamsuddin, the city's military commander, have appeared on television several times to calm the public.

General Prabowo appeared on television as well, but in a characteristically more controversial context. He was rebutting persistent reports of a rift with General Wiranto. "It is only an issue created to look as if there is a division within the armed forces," General Prabowo said in the interview, which was televised Friday.

Rumors of a split are not new — the two men have long had a tense relationship — but they surfaced again after the shooting of six students by security forces at an elite university in Jakarta last week. General Wiranto initially denied that the army had used live ammunition, but later acknowledged the evidence that bullets had been fired. He has called an investigation and promised to punish any soldiers who were found to have used live ammunition.

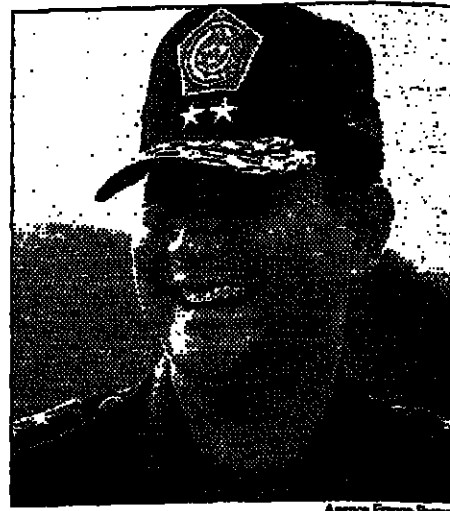
The security forces that fired on the students that night were under the command of General Prabowo, which has

spawned rumors that he may have played a role in the decision to use real bullets. He has not addressed the issue and there is no evidence to suggest he was involved.

"This would certainly be an example of where Wiranto follows the rule book, while Prabowo throws it out," Mr. Crouch said.

It is not the first time that General Prabowo has been suspected of conducting free-lance military operations. In 1991, the Indonesian Army carried out a campaign of intimidation against dissidents in East Timor, the former Dutch colony that was invaded by Indonesia in 1975 and annexed the following year. Several military analysts believe that General Prabowo, who did three tours in East Timor, instigated the campaign — although again, a link was never proven.

General Prabowo's impulsive nature worries even some former Indonesian



General Prabowo Subianto, in 1996 in the uniform of the elite Kopassus regiment, which he then commanded.

Army officers, who said they felt more comfortable with General Wiranto. "It's better to have Wiranto than Prabowo; Prabowo is too young," said A. Kemal Idris, a retired lieutenant general who once commanded the army strategic reserves, the post now held by General Prabowo.

General Wiranto rose up the chain of command in relative obscurity. But he was an aide-de-camp to Mr. Suharto and won his trust.

In fact, General Wiranto exhibits some of the same characteristics of the young Major General Suharto in the 1960s. Like General Wiranto, Mr. Suharto was a moderate, almost bland, army bureaucrat. He also reached out to the students who at that time were protesting against President Sukarno.

After isolating Mr. Sukarno, Mr. Suharto moved against him in what was essentially a ritualized coup.

Whatever the historic parallels, General Wiranto and General Prabowo are both in highly risky positions, according to military analysts. Mr. Suharto is a skilled political tactician, who pits officers against each other. He also does not hesitate to fire those he deems insufficiently loyal.

With Indonesia on the brink of chaos, analysts said, the two generals must walk a fine line of demonstrating loyalty to their leader while preparing for a future without him.

For General Prabowo, the challenge is to carve out a power base independent of the Suharto family.

General Wiranto is the key link between the government and the surging anti-Suharto movement. But Mr. Suharto has announced that he plans to reshuffle his cabinet and rumors swept the capital Sunday that General Wiranto will be fired in the process.

Such a development would alarm Western diplomats and would be a potentially crushing setback for the students.

Analysts said that if General Prabowo replaced General Wiranto, the army could easily switch from reaching out to the students to cracking down on them.

Rioters Targeted Firms Linked to Suharto Family

'You Deserve This Because You Are So Greedy'

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — When rioters rolled eight cars out of a showroom here and set them on fire last week, they left a note for the management. Spray-painted on a wall near the remains of the Bimantara Cakra cars they wrote: "You deserve this because you are so greedy."

One of President Suharto's sons, Bambang Trihatmodjo, owns the company that makes Cakras. A security guard who watched the angry mob burn the cars said it had stopped in front of the dealership only after someone in the crowd cried out: "Let's burn Bimantara, Bambang's company!"

The participants in last week's riots have been described as people more interested in taking home a television set than in bringing about political reform. But interviews with witnesses of the violence, Jakarta's worst rioting in decades, suggest that the mobs were often precise in choosing their path of destruction and targeted more than just ethnic Chinese.

The rioters, who were mostly young, often poor and apparently without links to the student movement, attacked property and businesses connected with the first family. Toll plazas on a highway built by Mr. Suharto's daughter, Tutut,

were burned; a cab company also controlled by Mrs. Tutut, Citra Taxi, ordered its drivers to stay home after several of its cars were set on fire, and dealerships carrying Timor cars, produced by Mr. Suharto's son Tommy, were ransacked throughout the city, often when buildings next door remained untouched.

At a coffee shop in Cawang, a poor neighborhood in East Jakarta, Tri, 17, recalled how rioters outside the shop had set four Timor cars on fire. "They pulled the drivers out of their cars, flipped the cars and lit the gasoline that was leaking out," he said.

Why attack the Timors? "Because Timor is owned by Tommy," said Mr. Tri, who recently graduated from a technical high school. "And Tommy is greedy."

Rosadi, a friend sitting next to Mr. Tri, added: "Other cars were not damaged, only Timors or those driven by Chinese."

Mr. Rosadi is a good example of what appears to be a keen awareness among the poor and uneducated of the first family's businesses. He is unemployed but he occasionally washes dishes at the coffee house. When asked his age, he stumbles: "Twenty-three or 25. I don't know the exact year I was born." But Mr. Rosadi knows who owns the companies that make Timors and Cakras.

Knowledge of its business connec-



Workers removing burned cars from a street in Jakarta's Chinatown district on Sunday as the city cleaned up.

tions extends beyond the immediate Suharto family.

Property owned by Mr. Suharto's long-time friends was also targeted in the riots. Across town from the coffee shop in Cawang, rioters ransacked a house owned by Indonesia's richest man, Lim Sioe Liong, who has known Mr. Suharto since the early days of their careers.

Rioters broke down the gate in front of the house, burned a Volvo, a Mercedes

Benz and a Suzuki van. As the house's five security guards fled, the rioters looted the place and set it on fire.

A man who lives two doors down from the house said he heard the rioters chant: "This is Liong's house. This is Liong's house."

Iswara, 27, also a nearby resident, said the rioters attacked the house because Lim Sioe Liong is Chinese and a friend of Mr. Suharto. "They don't know the de-

tails of the friendship, but they know that he's connected to Suharto's family."

But information was also imperfect. In one area where little else was ransacked, the rioters attacked Goro, a K-Mart style bulk-sales store. If their aim was to vent anger at Mr. Suharto's family, they were several months too late.

Tommy Suharto sold the chain of stores to a government-sponsored program of indigenous cooperatives in March.

Yeltsin Vows To Push Duma On Arms Pact

The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, England — President Boris Yeltsin pledged Sunday to push his Parliament to ratify the START-2 pact that would cut U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals, his spokesman said.

But Mr. Yeltsin appeared confused over the date of a planned meeting with President Bill Clinton, and it was not clear how he could persuade the Communist majority in the State Duma to pass the arms control treaty, which was signed five years ago.

Mr. Clinton, with whom Mr. Yeltsin met at the close of the meeting of the major industrial powers, has said he would prefer that the Duma ratify the accord before he makes a planned trip to Moscow later this year.

Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, acknowledged that the "American side still links the visit to the START-2 ratification by the Russian State Duma."

Communist opposition to START-2 has heightened with the decision to admit three former Kremlin satellites — Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic — into the U.S.-led North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Unlike other leaders at the meeting, Mr. Yeltsin avoided giving a news conference to discuss the results.

In brief remarks, however, he said he expected Mr. Clinton to visit Russia as early as July, earlier than U.S. officials say is likely.

"When he comes to visit us in July," Mr. Yeltsin said, "I expect that we will sit down and talk for 15 hours."

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said later that it "is not the case that the president told President Yeltsin he was coming in July."

"They clearly plan to get together and plan to have a summit, but they did not make any decisions on when they would have one," Mr. McCurry said. The meeting, he said, would "focus on many things, but especially arms control."

Mr. Yeltsin described his meeting with Mr. Clinton on Sunday as "a little brief and on the wing," adding, "We have such a long list of issues."

At the end of the bilateral session, the two leaders had not completed the items on their agenda, so they simply exchanged briefing books to allow their staffs to pursue the issues. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said.

Mr. Yeltsin looked ruddy and robust throughout the three-day meeting but his speech was slow and slightly labored.

SUHARTO: Part of a Royal Ritual

Continued from Page 1

McDonald's Golden Arches in Jakarta do not want a traditional Javanese king and they do not much believe in Mr. Suharto's wahyu.

"In some sense, the president has been a victim of his own success," mused one of Mr. Suharto's associates.

But that associate argued that the protests, while a problem for Indonesia and for the government, need not bring down Mr. Suharto. He portrayed a president saddened by the unrest but confident of his staying power — and seeing no reason to bow to the discontented youth that is one of the fruits of his rule.

"After 30 years at the helm of government," the associate said, "he feels that he probably can survive this crisis, as he has survived a number of crises in the past."

"The really key factor is the support of the military," he added. "And the armed forces are solidly behind him."

Not everyone agrees with that analysis, but Mr. Suharto apparently does, and that may explain his defiance of the angry popular mood — that, along with his sense of accountability not to university students but to a higher authority.

"I have always asked God to guide me in each of my tasks," Mr. Suharto once wrote, adding, "I believe that whatever I do, after I've asked for guidance and direction from God, that whatever the results, these are the results of His guidance."

Java, the island that dominates Indonesia, has an intricate sense of correct social behavior and a profound mystical tradition. Mr. Suharto was born in a village in central Java 76 years ago and

has always seemed more Javanese than Indonesian: indeed, in his speeches, he sometimes rambles off into the Javanese dialect, which is incomprehensible to people from other parts of the country.

As a boy, he was handed around among various relatives and eventually was reared by a *dukun*, a traditional Javanese spiritual figure a bit like a faith healer and fortune-teller. There is regular talk that Mr. Suharto still consults various *dukun* and tries to increase his power using enchantments.

Yet many of the Javanese who tend to believe in such things say that Mr. Suharto's great wahyu has declined sharply since his wife died in 1996. And whatever the impact on these divine qualities, Mr. Suharto seems to have been deeply hurt by the loss of his wife, in part because she exerted the most control over the couple's six children.

Known as Madame Tien, she — like the rest of the family — was accused of profiting from Mr. Suharto's position. In fact a pun was made of her name: in Dutch, the colonial language of Indonesia, *tien* means 10. Because of her reputed fondness for kickbacks, she was known as "Madame Tien Percent."

But she was also fairly discreet and disciplined in her finances, and since her death the children have become more openly ambitious and more prominent as financial tycoons. A result has been



A scavenger emerging from a burned-out store on Sunday in Jakarta as the city began to get back to work and count the cost of rioting.

growing resentment against the family's wealth, and the murmurs have in turn added to the perception that Mr. Suharto's wahyu is on the wane.

Java has had kingdoms since the first century A.D. and the all-powerful king has tended to rule not just by force but also by the authority of wahyu. Yet when a king became sick and weak, as Mr. Suharto has appeared in the last year, he often lost his wahyu with his health.

"The whole thing has a structure, a plot, in terms of how regimes change," said Clifford Geertz, a Princeton University anthropologist who is renowned for his study of Java. "The king loses his power, and there's disorder in the realm and there are attacks on him. And then slowly the old guy goes out and the new guy comes in."

"There's almost a staged scenario for how a dynasty ends," Mr. Geertz added, "and to me this looks eerily like it."

The upshot, he said, is that though Mr. Suharto may be on his way out, the process may be a gradual one. Instead of simply being shoved out the door and into retirement, Mr. Geertz said, Mr. Suharto may be gradually pushed into the background and allowed a somewhat more dignified departure.

That was the pattern when Mr. Suharto edged out his predecessor, President Sukarno — and it is perhaps the best indication of the treatment that Mr. Suharto believes is due to former presidents. In January 1966, Mr. Suharto strode into Mr. Sukarno's office and told him: "To me, you are not only our national leader but I consider you like a parent. I'd like to regard you highly, but unfortunately you do not wish this."

That was a coup, Javanese-style, and Mr. Suharto wrote that both men knew it. But it was also a graceful and gradual one, and Mr. Sukarno was not evicted from the presidency for 14 more months.

INDONESIA: A Tense Week Lies Ahead

Continued from Page 1

city, from orange-juice sellers to auto mechanics. "Yes, we want reform," said Sarwo Edli, a security guard, standing amid the broken glass and shattered computers of a vandalized automobile showroom. He had watched helplessly on Thursday as looters hurled rocks through the showroom's huge glass walls, then rolled cars and motorcycles into the street and set them afire. "Love your country," they painted on the walls.

Reform means many things in Indonesia today, and its ambiguity is key to the dilemmas facing this nation of more than 200 million people, the fourth-most populous in the world.

For some, it means relief from an economic crisis that has driven millions from their jobs and turned Indonesia into a nation of hungry people. For some, it means an end to a corrupt and unfair system in which poor people can obtain the glittering trophies of economic development only by looting and burning department stores.

For some, it means nothing less than the removal of Mr. Suharto, who brought his people up from grinding poverty, illiteracy and sickness but crushed their freedoms and political rights.

"We need to change the way the country is run," said Hary Ikhwan, a mechanic. "All this happened because of the big gap between the rich and the poor."

Kenny Hioe, an accountant, blamed government ministers, who are "always thinking of themselves, not of the small people."

But, he continued, "I think the man at the top is good. We don't need to change the man at the top, because I am afraid that the next man we have might be worse."

Manisay, 50, who owns a tiny shop selling cigarettes, crackers, milk, rice, coffee and soap, seemed bewildered by her hardships.

"I'm an old woman and I don't understand what is happening," she said. "But life has gotten much harder. We are only surviving. Everything we get we spend on food."

On Sunday morning, the daily Jakarta Post newspaper quoted a former minister of the environment, Sarwono Kusumatajaja, as having said that it was time for President Suharto to step down.

"As a former aide of his, I will be sad and I pity him if he stays for his own interests, because we already know that he is part of the problem," he said.

A former minister of energy and mines, Subroto, told the same newspaper, "What we need is a new president, a new vice president and a new cabinet lineup comprised of members who are really, really clean and professional."

In the Chinese quarter of Jakarta, entire streets were left smoldering by the rioters. Some of these were roped off and guarded by soldiers on Sunday.

Ethnic Chinese have often been targets of public anger here because of the perception that they are better-off than the indigenous Indonesian majority.

But Chinese shops were far from the only targets. The destruction around the city seemed aimed at symbols of wealth and development, the achievements of a fast-rising nation that has left its poor behind: banks, car showrooms, pharmacies, record stores, photo shops, shopping malls.

Most of all, the destruction was a clear message of the anger that drives the calls for reformasi, however it is defined.

ARGENTINA: Feud With Iran on Blasts

Continued from Page 1

findings to the Argentine government next month.

A federal judge, Juan Jose Galeano, the lead Argentine investigator in the case, has heard testimony in recent days linking Mohsen Rabbani, the former cultural attaché at the Iranian Embassy, to the two bombings. Several Iranian witnesses reportedly told the judge that the Iranian diplomat had falsified passports and had given orders to terrorists who carried out the attacks.

Mr. Rabbani left Argentina 10 months ago and was told by Argentine officials never to return. Islamic Jihad, one of the armed groups linked to Hezbollah, which is based in Lebanon, has asserted responsibility for the attack on the Jewish community center. But no one directly involved in either bombing has ever been caught. Four Argentine police officers have been arrested on grounds of having aided the terrorists in the 1994 bombing.

Argentine officials have given few details about their investigation, but Argentine newspapers reported Saturday that government intelligence agents had intercepted telephone conversations from inside the Iranian Embassy

strongly suggesting the complicity of Mr. Rabbani in the bombings.

■ **Unspecified Iranian Sanctions**

Iran, in announcing that it would scale back ties with Argentina, did not give details of the planned move, wire services reported Sunday from Tehran.

According to the Iranian Chamber of Commerce, Iran imports \$800 million in goods from Argentina annually, mainly beef, wheat and vegetable oil. Iran partly finances its imports from Argentina by selling oil to the South American country, but exact figures were not available. Iran's nonoil exports to Argentina come to about \$100,000 annually.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran has decided to cut down its economic relations with Argentina," IRNA said, quoting Mahmoud Mohammadi, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Iran, he said, "has decided to take this decision based on the antagonistic patterns of political propaganda machinery of the Zionist regime followed by some of the Argentine officials."

Mr. Mohammadi said the Foreign Ministry had warned Argentina's envoy of its decision to "review its policies" toward Argentina. (Reuters, AP)

MICROSOFT: Bitter Court Battle Looms

Continued from Page 1

told Bloomberg News. Microsoft, which is based in Redmond, Washington, said that it had hoped to avoid legal action. "This impasse is disappointing," Bill Gates, the head of Microsoft, said. "We worked hard to resolve this, but the government demands went too far with no basis in law."

A company spokesman added: "We think a lawsuit will be bad for consumers, taxpayers and the entire industry."

Microsoft has a reputation shaped by both innovation and aggressive tactics. Its Windows operating system is used by 90 percent of the personal computers in the world — a domination that has brought Mr. Gates a corps of angry detractors and resentful rivals.

The Justice Department, too, has been increasingly aggressive in recent months in enforcing antitrust law and cracking down on anti-competitive practices.

The Justice Department and the state attorneys general have complained that Microsoft illegally suppresses competition for Internet browsing software by selling its Windows system with its own browser included. The browser makes it easier for users to find their way through

the millions of sites on the Internet.

Federal and state authorities complain that Microsoft includes other programs with Windows, such as a new electronic program guide called WebTV. They also say the software giant prevents computer makers from controlling the first screen that users see when they start up their machines: it bears a prominent Microsoft logo. Because of the overwhelming dominance of Windows, the state and federal authorities say, Microsoft's Windows-linked programs have an unfair advantage over competitors.

Microsoft agreed to the last-minute round of talks last Thursday, as the filing of the suits appeared imminent, and said it was willing to negotiate these practices. But with the talks at an impasse, it accused the Justice Department of making what one spokesman called an "outrageous" demand: that Windows include the Internet browser of a Microsoft archival, Netscape.

"It would be a lot like asking Coca-Cola to ship three Pepsis with every six-pack," a Microsoft spokesman, Vivek Varma, said.

A government official said the inclusion of Netscape in Windows programs was merely a proposal.

INTERNATIONAL

In Kabila's Congo, Echoes of Mobutu

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

KINSHASA, Congo — From roadside billboards, President Laurent Kabila's face beams down over this capital city, giving him the same ubiquitous presence that was a hallmark of the dictator he overthrew a year ago. That's because former President Mobutu Sese Seko's image-maker now works for Mr. Kabila.

Although Mr. Kabila led a rebellion that aimed to wipe away Mobutu's three decades of despotic rule, parallels between the two men are now common. Mobutu-style corruption crops up in government deal-making, business sources say. Mobutu-style ethnic favoritism is reshaping Mr. Kabila's military alliance.

Political opponents, human rights advocates, businessmen and journalists are routinely arrested, including a leading opposition figure who was banished to internal exile — the same fate he suffered under Mobutu. These crackdowns are carried out by an intelligence team called Military Detachment of Anti-Patriotic Activity.

Mr. Kabila came to power on May 17, 1997, after an eight-month military campaign. Critics say his

year-old government has distinguished itself by using repression to extend its power, by dashing hopes for political and economic reform, and by the speed with which it has alienated Western and African governments and the United Nations.

Mr. Kabila's ruling Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of the Congo will preside over a military parade to mark the anniversary of its rise to power. Dominique Sakombi Inongo, the image-maker, declared Mr. Kabila "a patriot and a nationalist" who won't be pushed around by foreign powers.

But to many Congolese, there is little to celebrate. About 70 percent of Kinshasans in a recent poll said Mr. Kabila's government is a dictatorship.

"We can see what's coming, what is in the offing," said a civil servant who served under Mobutu and now works for Mr. Kabila. "There will come a time when we cannot speak freely. They have studied Mobutu so much that they have ended up copying him."

When Mr. Kabila seized power, it seemed that Africa's third-largest nation could finally be stabilized. Domestic and international hopes were high that Mr. Kabila's rule would differ in style and substance from the corruption, chaos



A newspaper seller in front of a billboard of Mr. Kabila that says, "This is the man we needed."

and cult of personality synonymous with Mobutu, who ruled for 32 years in this nation of 45 million people before his overthrow in May and death in September.

Now, although Mr. Kabila has pledged that elections would be held next year, the promise of the ballot seems more remote with each arrest of opposition politicians, several critics said. Even the leaders of the Voters League were arrested for promoting elections.

"It is hazardous to believe there will be a democratic opening under Kabila," said Mukendi wa Mulumba, an official of the leading opposition party, who said more than 100 party members have done time in Mr. Kabila's jails.

Some improvements have emerged, as even Mr. Kabila's detractors acknowledge. Lawless soldiers and spies no longer attack and shake down people on the streets. The currency is stable and inflation has been largely tamed. Foreign investment is slowly increasing. And where government buildings of the phantom Mobutu state once were eerily silent, today they hum with the sounds of governance.

But several Congolese say the nature of that bureaucracy worries them, for Mr. Kabila's rule has been marked by an effort to extend the government's reach into every sector of life.

Amid this repression, Mr. Kabila has made many internal enemies —

adding to the ranks of bitter Mobutu supporters who have sulked in angry exile with threats of an eventual return. The president rides through his capital city with so much armor and firepower that he seems more a ruler at war than at peace.

While some analysts say the rebel movement turned government faces no credible military threats from within or without, Mr. Kabila is a leader under siege.

International donors, the United Nations, the United States and even some of the African nations that financed and armed the much-bailed Kabila rebellion are increasingly skeptical about Mr. Kabila's fitness to govern, regional officials and diplomats say.

A high-level Rwandan source complained recently that Mr. Kabila seems stuck in an anti-Western and paranoid mind-set typical of the 1960s, when Zaire, as Congo was called under Mobutu, was an international playground for Cold War interests.

The regional displeasure with Mr. Kabila was reflected in his failed attempt to organize a summit conference that was to have started Friday. Rwandan and Ugandan leaders planned not to attend. Accusing the West of sabotaging the conference, and citing a border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Congolese government canceled the conference at the last minute.

African displeasure with Mr. Kabila stems in part from his armed forces' inability to control the country's east, from where rebels mount attacks on neighboring Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.

Mr. Kabila's ban on political activity continues. His supporters say the ban is necessary to stabilize the cacophonous and cutthroat political system inherited from Mobutu.

De Klerk Party Loses White Backing in Local Votes

By Donald G. McNeill Jr.
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Three small local elections, all won by the tiny but influential Democratic Party, gave the first sign that there may be a big swing of white voters away from the ruling National Party, which ruled South Africa from 1947 to 1994.

In each race, the National Party lost a seat it had won in the first all-race elections four years ago.

The elections were hardly of national significance because they were in middle-class white suburbs and had turnouts below 35 percent. But they provided the first tangible evidence that support for the National Party, which created apartheid, was being lost to the Democratic Party, the heir to the white liberal anti-apartheid parties of the 1970s and '80s.

Since there are no accurate na-

tionwide polls here, political analysts must grasp at straws like these to try to predict how things will go in a 1999 election in which President Nelson Mandela's successor will be chosen.

The governing African National Congress is widely expected to win, making Deputy President Thabo Mbeki the new leader, but two key questions remain: Will the governing party emerge with at least two-thirds of the seats in Parliament, allowing it to amend the new constitution? And which will be the most important opposition party?

In 1994 the National Party had 20.4 percent of the vote nationwide, while the Democratic Party had only 3 percent. The African National Congress had 62.7 percent.

The National Party, the party of former President Frederik W. de Klerk, has been falling apart since 1994. The Democratic Party has

been the most consistent opposition in Parliament. Both frequently come into conflict with the African National Congress. The National Party tends to accuse the government of anti-white prejudice. The Democratic Party assails what it sees as corruption, anti-democratic tendencies or unwise foreign alliances.

The Nationalists are sometimes accused of defending the interests of big business and wealthy whites, but they say they are simply standing up for democracy and the free market. Whether the party can attract significant support from nonwhites disenchanted with the Congress has not been tested at the polls.

In a local council election Tuesday in Bergvliet, near Cape Town, a Democratic Party candidate won 54 percent of the vote and the National Party, 22 percent. In 1994, the Democratic Party had 17 percent to the Na-

tional Party's 41 percent. But the winning candidate was the same man both times — he had switched parties. The National Party also finished behind a new party, the United Democratic Movement, which took 34 percent.

In the conservative Johannesburg suburb of Brakpan, the Democratic Party won 70 percent of the vote Wednesday in a district in which it took only 7 percent in 1995. The Nationalists' share dropped to 19 percent from 52 percent. A rightist party, the Freedom Front, fell to 9 percent from 27 percent.

In the Rosettenville suburb of Johannesburg, described by a National Party spokesman as "the safest NP seat in the country," the Democratic Party candidate got 88 percent of the votes cast Thursday and the National Party 10 percent. In the last election, the Democratic Party had 12 percent and the Nationalists 54 percent.

BRIEFLY

Swiss President Visits Israel

JERUSALEM — By keeping the atmosphere positive, Israel can help ease tensions with the Swiss over the emotional issue of compensating Jews who lost assets during the Holocaust, President Flavio Cotti of Switzerland said here Sunday.

"If we want to reach a favorable result, it is more than necessary that we have the best atmosphere possible," Mr. Cotti told a group of Knesset members during the Israeli leg of a four-day tour that includes the West Bank, Gaza and Jordan. "We should also recognize what Switzerland has already done."

The Swiss have come under mounting pressure from Jewish organizations to compensate the heirs of Holocaust victims who claimed Swiss banks held assets of their relatives who perished at the hands of the Nazis.

Mr. Cotti's first stop in Israel was the national Holocaust memorial, Yad Vashem. (AP)

Iraq Aide Has Talks in Rome

ROME — Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq arrived here Sunday for talks with Prime Minister Romano Prodi as part of a diplomatic offensive by Iraq to lift UN economic sanctions.

Mr. Aziz is on a European tour to seek what he has called a "rigorous and fair interpretation of United Nations resolutions so that sanctions against Iraq can be lifted."

Mr. Aziz will also meet with Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini and other government leaders. He arrived from Paris where he was received by President Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Lionel Jospin.

Iraq is demanding an end to the sanctions, imposed on Baghdad for its August 1990 invasion of Kuwait. (AFP)

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INTERNATIONAL

Palestinians Lower Count Of Dead in Clashes to 5

GAZA CITY — The Palestinian Authority revised its count Sunday for the number of Palestinians killed on Thursday in clashes with Israelis, lowering the figure from nine to five.

The clashes were the bloodiest in nearly two years as hundreds of thousands of Palestinian protesters took to the streets on Thursday to mark "al nakba," or the "catastrophe," resulting from Israel's creation in 1948.

On Thursday, Palestinian officers provided names for eight people they said were killed. Health Ministry officials said Sunday they could only confirm that four Palestinians were killed in the Gaza Strip and a fifth in Qalandia refugee camp in the West Bank.

"We have been informed of the death of four others in the Gaza Strip, but they have not reached our hospitals, and we are checking the figures with the other departments," said Imad Tarrawieh, director-general of the Health Ministry.

Palestinian human rights organizations said Saturday that their field workers had confirmed the death of only four Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. The fifth in the West Bank was not disputed.

Health Ministry officials said Israeli soldiers fired live and rubber-coated metal bullets at stone-throwing demonstrators, killing several and wounding more than 400, of whom 275 were hospitalized.

Israeli Urges Nuclear Vigilance

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel said Sunday that the world should be as equally concerned with nuclear proliferation in the Middle East as it has been in recent days on the



An Israeli border policeman removing a child from a street in Hebron, where clashes continued on Sunday.

Indian Subcontinent, Reuters reported from New York.

Mr. Netanyahu, in New York to join America's largest Jewish community at events celebrating Israel's 50th anniversary, also spoke emphatically at a news conference about his rightist government's opposition to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and Israel's concerns about its security.

After inconclusive meetings in Washington with top U.S. officials that left the Israeli-Palestinian peace process stalled, Mr. Netanyahu went to New York on Friday.

"I must say that since the world is so

concerned right now, and I can understand why, with the Indian Subcontinent, you have to ask yourself what will happen to the Middle East if Iran detonates nuclear weapons—the whole face of the Middle East would change at once," Mr. Netanyahu said in remarks at Gracie Mansion, official residence of New York's mayor, Rudolph Giuliani, one of Mr. Netanyahu's biggest U.S. supporters.

India has been widely condemned for conducting five underground nuclear blasts last week.

India's neighbor, Pakistan, denied it had already tested a weapon but said it

could do so at a day's notice if it so wished.

"So I think that if efforts are made, justifiably, to try to restore stability from the Indian Subcontinent and westward and eastward, then I would say that in the Persian Gulf the effort must be redoubled to prevent Iran from acquiring missile and nuclear technology that could destabilize the world," Mr. Netanyahu said.

"That is at least as an important imperative as anything else that is done on this subject," he added.

Israel has not signed the international Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

More Oil Is Discovered Beneath Alaska Refuge

By Joby Warrick
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Government scientists have substantially increased their estimates of the amount of petroleum beneath Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, a finding that could fuel demands for oil drilling in one of the largest and wildest U.S. preserves.

But the U.S. Geological Survey, in new estimates due to be made public on Monday, found no single deposit comparable to the vast petroleum reserves at Prudhoe Bay, where the discovery of oil in 1968 led to the construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, according to officials familiar with the report.

The agency discovered the additional oil during a three-year analysis of data from seismic tests and exploratory wells in and around the 19 million-acre (7.6 million hectare) refuge on Alaska's northern coast. Although figures were not released, congressional and Clinton administration sources who were briefed on the findings said the oil was dispersed throughout a number of smaller reservoirs, most of them on the western side of the refuge.

"There is more of a probability of economically recoverable oil than previously thought," said a congressional aide who was briefed on the findings. "But the reservoirs are smaller and more disparately located."

Projections of possible oil riches beneath the refuge have varied from a few hundred million barrels to more than 9 billion. The most recent U.S. Geological Survey report, three years ago, estimated the total recoverable volume of oil beneath the refuge at less than 1 billion barrels, enough to meet U.S. oil demand for about 51 days.

A substantially higher estimate is likely to increase pressure on the Clinton administration to grant leases for oil exploration in the preserve. But administration officials said that the White House was not likely to waver in its opposition to drilling. President Bill Clinton vetoed a 1995 Republican budget bill in part because of riders that would have allowed drilling in the refuge.

"You could get a fair amount of electrical power if you dammed the Grand Canyon, but we're not about to do that, either," said Brooks Yeager, deputy assistant interior secretary for policy.

Some administration officials said the latest findings bolster their case against future drilling.

"The probability of any more Prudhoe Bays out there is becoming vanishingly small," said an Interior Department spokeswoman, Stephanie Hannah. To install the infrastructure required to get at many small reservoirs of oil would require disruptions of the land that would "forever alter and ruin the refuge," she said.

Environmental groups say that drilling in the refuge would destroy millions of acres of fragile tundra that is also pristine habitat for wildlife. The refuge is the primary calving ground for the 120,000-head Porcupine River caribou herd, which migrates to Alaska's northern coast each summer. It is also home to polar bears, musk oxen, wolves, seals and many species of migratory birds.

But supporters of drilling say oil wells can coexist with wildlife. "Given our dependence on foreign oil — now at 52 percent — I believe it is

prudent for us to look at new U.S. sources of oil," said Andrew Lundquist, Republican staff director for the Senate Energy Committee. "It has been proven through past experience that drilling can be done safely with very little footprint and very little effect on the environment."

Alaska state officials view the refuge's oil holdings as a hedge against dwindling reserves elsewhere on the North Slope. Although drilling has never been permitted in the refuge, the 1980 Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act left open the question of future drilling in the refuge.

U.S. Airlines Shelve Faulty Bomb Testers

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The bomb-detection machines that the Federal Aviation Administration bought for U.S. airlines at \$1 million each are going largely unused, a Transportation Department audit has found. The agency said this was because the airlines have developed other methods for assuring security.

Alexis Stefani, deputy assistant inspector-general for aviation, said the machines have an error rate about two-and-a-half times higher than expected. She said the machines have a tendency to mistake food for explosives, but that when the federal agency checked the machines before buying them, the suitcases they used to test them "did not include items such as food, which are commonly carried by passengers."

Officials of the Federal Aviation Administration said they did not use food because it would have gone unrefrigerated and spoiled over the days it took to conduct the tests.

The actual rate of false positives is secret, the agency said. But a higher rate of false alarms means that more bags have to be opened and checked by inspectors, which slows the process.

The problem was described Thursday at a hearing of the House Transportation Committee's subcommittee on aviation.

The audit of the bomb-detection machines described at the hearing found that while they are designed to process up to 225 suitcases an hour, most do not see that many in a whole day.

After the explosion of TWA Flight 800 in July 1996, which government officials initially suspected was caused by a bomb, the Federal Aviation Administration bought 22 of the bag scanners, made by Invision Technologies. Despite the fact that investigators now say a bomb was probably not the cause of that explosion, the government still plans to buy a total of 54 machines, along with other kinds of detection devices from other companies.

Cathal Flynn, the federal agency's associate administrator for civil aviation security, said the airlines would make more use of the machines as other changes are made. The planned changes, he said, include moving to a computerized "profiling system" to decide which passengers' bags merit close scrutiny.

Henry Tanner, 79, Reporter, Is Dead

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

Henry Tanner, 79, a Swiss-born reporter who covered everything from wars to diplomatic receptions with equal aplomb during a half-century career in journalism, died of a heart attack Friday at a hospital near his weekend home in Honfleur, France. A resident of Paris, he was a foreign correspondent for The New York Times before he ended his career writing for the International Herald Tribune.

A trim, dapper man who spoke nine languages, he had a broad and insightful knowledge of international affairs and was entirely at ease in the company of diplomats. Mr. Tanner, known as a reporter who covered the most exciting events without getting excited, was just at ease under fire.

There was the time in 1976, for example, when he was being driven across the Green Line separating Christian and Muslim zones in Beirut and a sniper's bullet crashed through the windshield, fatally wounding Edouard Saab, Le Monde's correspondent and editor of L'Orient du Jour, who was at the wheel, and showering Mr. Tanner's face with glass.

With his face bleeding and a piece of glass lodged in his eye, Mr. Tanner managed to reach across his colleague's

body, grab the wheel of the speeding car and bring it under control after it had smashed through a barbed-wire obstruction.

When his matter-of-fact account of the incident as part of a broader article he filed to The Times failed to mention his own role, Mr. Tanner was persuaded to fill in the gap. He grudgingly did, noting that the doctors who treated his facial cuts and removed the shard of glass from his eye had described the wounds as "inconsequential."

Born in Bern and brought up in St. Gallen, Mr. Tanner, who became a U.S. citizen in 1954, came to journalism by accident.

As he later recalled it, he was on the verge of abandoning doctoral studies in history at the University of Zurich and planning to try his hand at psychiatry when the chance offer of a job with United Press in 1941 proved too tempting to pass up.

That was especially true for a 23-year-old man with such a yen for travel and adventure that he once took a two-month trip through France, Corsica and Italy at a total cost of \$30.

After working in the news service's offices in Zurich and Belgrade, he was hired in 1946 by Time-Life to cover Paris, Geneva and the Netherlands, then joined The Houston Post in 1948.

After writing a daily foreign news

analysis, he spent five years as that newspaper's Washington correspondent, with roving assignments in the Middle East, Eastern Europe and elsewhere, before joining The Times in 1958.

Over the next quarter of a century, Mr. Tanner was an unruffled man on the move, covering such African hot spots as the Congo and Algeria, spending two years as Moscow bureau chief and four in charge of the Paris office.

Later, he served a stint at the United Nations bureau, followed by postings in Cairo and Rome before he was assigned once again to Paris, his last stop before he joined the International Herald Tribune in 1983. He retired five years ago.

On the job he was known for his discipline.

Once, during a papal visit to Ireland, when it became apparent that a mammoth traffic tie-up in Dublin would make Mr. Tanner and a Times colleague late for an important papal appearance, the colleague became quite agitated, but Mr. Tanner was his usual calm self.

As he explained, as the Times's Rome correspondent he had anticipated the inevitable delays by taking the routine precaution of arranging for a sharp-eyed cardinal accompanying the Pope to give him a blessing-by-blessing account of the Pope's activities.

Mexico City Beset By More Pollution

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Faced with darkening skies from distant fires, Mexico City officials could do little more during the weekend than watch weather forecasts and hope the already choking air pollution here would not get worse.

Some relief arrived Saturday afternoon when winds shifted south, blowing smoke from fires in southern states away from the city. Skies were markedly clearer.

Pollution in Mexico City is among the worst in the world because of the city's many factories, old cars traveling on congested streets and 18 million residents.

But the recent bout of unusually dense smog has confounded local officials because the source is outside the city, said Ricardo Ruiz Suarez, an official at the city's environmental office.

Rural residents in Mexico and Central America have been burning land to prepare for planting season. With the hot, dry weather blamed on the El Niño phenomenon, fires have often gotten out of control.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The China Connection

The White House used to dismiss Johnny Chung as a huster whose prodigious political fund-raising in 1996 was illegal but harmless.

Now, in a breakthrough for the Justice Department's investigation of the campaign scandals, Mr. Chung has admitted that a large portion of the money he raised for the Democrats originated with the People's Liberation Army in China. The first lead evidence of the China connection to the last presidential campaign should compel Attorney General Janet Reno to move at last for the selection of an independent prosecutor. Even more important, it obliges the administration to come forward with a full explanation of whether any campaign contributions were connected to its decision in 1996 to loosen controls over the sharing of military technology with the Democrats.

Mr. Chung, an American born in Taiwan, is the first of several indicted Democratic Party fund-raisers to cooperate with investigators and name the mysterious sources of his money. He has quite a story to tell. The Times reported (HT, May 16) that Mr. Chung said a large portion of the nearly \$100,000 he gave to the Democrats in the summer of 1996 came from the Chinese military. He has identified the conduit as a Chinese aerospace executive, based in Hong Kong, who is also the daughter of General Liu Huaqing, who was China's top military commander at the time.

There is no evidence that anyone in the Clinton administration or the Democratic Party knew where Mr. Chung's money was coming from. But Mr. Chung was widely known as a suspicious character with a habit of dropping by the White House with business clients, often after making large donations. In 1995, President Bill Clinton spotted him bringing Chinese business associates to one of his radio addresses and told an aide afterward that it should not have happened.

Nevertheless, a year later, after writing a generous check to the Democrats, Mr. Chung showed up at a California fund-raising dinner with General Liu's daughter. She also got a photograph

with Mr. Clinton as a memento. The White House now says the 1996 meeting was "clearly not appropriate." But it happened because campaign fund-raising overwhelmed all other considerations, including common sense.

It is also not clear what motivation the Chinese may have had in funneling money into Mr. Clinton's re-election campaign through Mr. Chung. But in the last few years, Mr. Clinton has taken several steps to relax controls on the export of technology to China, and the beneficiaries of this relaxed policy included General Liu and the company where his daughter works. Two American corporations allegedly involved in a breach of security in transferring missile technology to China, Loral Space & Communications and Hughes Electronics Corp., have themselves been major donors to the Democrats.

All the disclosures about Mr. Chung, other contributors and their links to China make it clear that ever that Ms. Reno needs to transfer the Justice Department's investigation to an independent counsel. The administration maintains that none of its policy decisions resulted from campaign money. But the White House was intensively involved in fund-raising at the highest levels, and only an inquiry led by someone other than a political appointee of the president will satisfy the public.

But it is also important to remember that these abuses occurred because Democrats and Republicans exploited a giant loophole in the campaign finance laws, raising millions of dollars in unlimited "soft money" from corporations, unions and rich donors. This week, the House is expected to open debate on reform legislation sponsored by Christopher Shays of Connecticut and Martin Meehan of Massachusetts that would ban "soft money" contributions to parties.

All the lawmakers who have deplored the abuses of the last election must rally behind a measure that can prevent their recurrence. Investigating past excesses will be an empty exercise if Congress fails to clean up an inherently corrupt system.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Secret Service Privilege

The simple problem with the U.S. Secret Service's argument that a privilege should shield its agents from having to testify before the independent counsel Kenneth Starr's grand jury is that no such privilege actually exists. This rather inconvenient fact for the president's protectors creates a pair of related questions: Should such a privilege be created and, if so, which branch of government should forge it?

The Secret Service, represented by the Justice Department, argued in a court hearing Thursday that a "protective function privilege" should be carved out by the courts to block Mr. Starr's effort to hear from agents in his investigation of the Monica Lewinsky matter. The service argued that if agents can be forced to testify, presidents will cease to trust them and the service will thereby lack sufficient proximity to them to prevent assassinations.

The courts have recognized new privileges before, and the federal rules of evidence appear to give them fairly broad latitude to do so generally. These rules say that privileges "shall be governed by the principles of the common law as they may be interpreted by the

courts of the United States in light of reason and experience."

The trouble with this argument, as Mr. Starr pointed out at the hearing, is that these rules do not give a court license to moot actual law, and current law does require that "any information, allegation or complaint received in a department or agency of the executive branch of the Government relating to violations of [criminal law] shall be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General."

The department claims this law was not meant to cover the particular situation at issue. But given the law's text, it would be extravagant for a federal court to create a privilege that allowed Secret Service agents to violate it.

This is not to say that the Secret Service's concerns are illegitimate. They are, in fact, significant. But whether they outweigh the concerns on the other side of the issue — concerns about letting law enforcement officers withhold information relevant to a criminal probe, for example — is not a matter the courts should decide. It is, to the contrary, a balancing act that properly belongs to Congress.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sinatra's Way

Frank Sinatra was not exactly, in his nonprofessional life, what you would call a role model for youth. But he had a fair claim to be recognized as one of the leading popular entertainers of the century. No one else could boast his 60 years at the top of an unforgiving business. No one else could match the global popular favor as well as the critical acclaim. No one else used so well the opportunities for reaching a new mass entertainment-hungry audience provided by the new technology for amplification of sound, broadcasting and musical reproduction.

From the time that bobby-soxers swooned over the young Sinatra through the maturing of his rich baritone into an instrument for his unforgettable yearning, world-weary ballads, to the duets, loud big-band covers and leathery style he applied to extend his career, he swept all before him.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Five Nuclear Blasts and a Possible Silver Lining

By Andrew Mack

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — India's five nuclear tests have generated predictable global outrage, but are they really the huge threat to global security that critics claim?

Pessimists are correct to note the high probability that Pakistan will respond with tests of its own, but there is little reason for other nuclear weapons states to follow suit, since the Indian and Pakistani nuclear programs have long been factored into their strategic calculations. The fact that India has moved from being a covert to an overt possessor of nuclear weapons makes little military difference.

India did not violate the 1996 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in exploding its five nuclear devices because it was not a signatory. There is no doubt that the tests violate the spirit of the non-proliferation regime. Yet the United States, one of India's most vociferous critics and the major global champion of nonproliferation, is also pursuing nuclear activities that undermine the spirit, if not the letter, of the test ban treaty.

One of the principal aims of the ban on testing was to halt development of new nuclear weapons. The conventional wisdom held that if strategic planners were to be confident that their bomb designs would work as intended, they had to test them. Stop testing, the argument went, and you stopped the qualitative arms race. But, as the case of Israel reminds us, in today's nuclear world, bombs can be developed without testing.

To get support from Congress, the Pentagon and the government's nuclear weapons laboratories for a U.S. commitment to the test ban treaty, the Clinton administration agreed to set up the benign sounding, multibillion-dollar "Stockpile Stewardship" program. Ostensibly intended to enhance the safety and reliability of the tens of thousands of nuclear weapons still in the U.S. stockpile, the program also provides funding for developing what are effectively new nuclear weapons, such as the B61-11 earth-penetrating warhead, and for upgrading existing systems.

Relying in part on data collected in past tests, the United States can now "test" bombs using computer simulations, aided by so-called "subcritical" tests. In other words, nuclear weapons can be developed while avoiding politically unpopular nuclear explosions. Less technologically advanced states do not have this option. A test ban thus has more serious strategic implications for states such as India than for highly advanced industrialized nations like the United States.

This is not the only problem with the test ban treaty. Supposedly the major restraint on nuclear testing, the treaty is something of a legal paper tiger, thanks in part to the efforts of the nuclear weapons states. During the tortuous negotiations leading up to the signing of the treaty in 1996, a clause was

added to the text requiring all 44 of the world's "nuclear capable" states to sign and ratify the pact before it could formally enter into force.

But there was never any prospect that India would sign such an agreement. The inclusion of the clause thus ensured that the treaty would not enter into force. As a result, it is not legally binding — even on the states that signed it. Some arms controllers suspect that the insertion of the provocative clause was a deliberate ploy by the nuclear weapons states, in particular Britain and Russia, which now confront no legal bar to restarting their test programs.

The Indians have long claimed that the nuclear powers, especially the United States, are discriminatory and possibly racist. Why, Indian analysts ask, are nuclear weapons supposedly security enhancing in the hands of Americans and the other declared nuclear weapons states and yet a threat to global peace and security in Indian hands? The nuclear powers have proffered no good answer.

But the Indian position is also hypocritical. If nuclear tests were not strategically necessary for 24 years after the first Indian nuclear device was exploded in 1974, why should they be necessary now? India's strategic circumstances have not deteriorated over the years; they have considerably improved. What has changed is the government. Domestic political considerations provided a major impetus for the tests.

India's exercise in nuclear mach-

ismo was strategically unnecessary, it undermined the global nonproliferation norm and it demonstrated contempt for international opinion.

Yet something useful might conceivably be salvaged from it. In the media furor of the past week, an intriguing statement from Brajesh Mishra, the Indian prime minister's principal secretary, went largely unnoticed. India, Mr. Mishra said after the first round of tests, now supported a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, provided the ban also excluded "related experiments" such as subcritical testing. Significantly there was no mention of the preconditions that the Indians had previously insisted be met before agreeing to a test ban — preconditions that were unacceptable to the nuclear weapons states.

The implication of Mr. Mishra's remarks seemed to be that, having formally joined the nuclear club, India was now prepared to forego further testing if the United States and other nations were willing to abandon practices that were also a clear breach of the spirit of the test ban treaty.

That would not be such a bad deal.

The writer, a fellow at Auckland University's New Zealand Asia Institute and the author of "Proliferation in Northeast Asia," was a consultant to the Canberra Commission on the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Jakarta Burning: The Crisis of Asian Political Values

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON —

Indonesia's peaceful student revolt against President Suharto has ignited bloody repression by the government and then a wave of rioting and looting. The smoke rising from burning buildings in Jakarta should not obscure the roots of a crisis that is draining Mr. Suharto's government of control and credibility.

This is a struggle over power and the true nature of Asia's political values. The spasm of violence was a disastrous side effect of that struggle, which must now be quickly brought to a head.

This explosive conflict drives a final nail into the coffin of the "Asian values" theories advanced by some Asian politicians to justify authoritarian rule and the denial of the concept of universal human rights and freedoms.

Indonesia confirms the obvious: No one set of values controls the region or even individual countries within it. There is not a single, all-embracing paternalistic social code that will determine Asia's destiny.

The democratic values of the students who took to the streets three months ago — Asians all — are in collision with the self-centered values of their rulers. That is a divide seen before, on a much more massive scale in the Philippines in 1986, in China in the spring of 1989 and in a different form in South Korea in the late 1980s.

Once again, the Asians in the streets are demanding that the Asians in power treat them with respect and decency, rather than order them to fulfill their duties to the central authority in the name of collective discipline and social conformity.

The student demonstrators' display of courage, the quest for individual freedoms, the desire for less conformity in society and more honesty in government that surfaced in Jakarta's streets, as they did in Tiananmen Square and in Cory Aquino's "People Power" movement

— these are Asian values, too. This is not to be naive. The looting, ethnic violence and wanton destruction in Jakarta last week rode on the coattails of the calls for political change. But Asian democrats want change precisely to be able to preserve order. The longer the conflict around Mr. Suharto's reign lasts, the more violent the conflict is likely to become, and the more radical its outcome is likely to be.

Mr. Suharto, 76 years old and 32 years in power, allocated himself a new five-year term in March. His callous handling of the economic hardships caused by the collapse of Indonesia's currency and stock markets last summer sparked the first protests. The revolt has become more political, and more sub-

versive, as he has stubbornly refused to consider any political reform. Indonesia is in flames; he must now choose to step aside or hang on by brute force.

And the Clinton administration must now choose to continue to support ill-advised financial bailouts for Mr. Suharto's regime or side with the values of a new Asian generation that challenges the aging autocrat. You would think the choice would be automatic; you would be wrong.

A few months ago I listened to Henry Kissinger scold those who had the arrogance to try to impose so-called Western political values on the ancient societies of Asia, and particularly on China. In a speech at the University of Oklahoma, the former secretary of state, who is often brilliant

when it comes to balance of power politics and diplomatic analysis, explained that China needed no lessons from outsiders about organizing its society.

As I listened, I realized that for Mr. Kissinger, "China" seemed to be China's rulers. The values of the million people who took to the streets of Beijing night after night to support the students in Tiananmen Square in May 1989 and to call for democracy and an end to corruption did not seem to count as Asian, or authentic, in this kind of calculus.

President Bill Clinton's decision to visit Tiananmen Square on his China trip in June reflects that same ruler-centered sensibility. Visiting the bloodstained square to honor the Chinese leadership places Mr. Clinton on the wrong side of the Asian values conflict. Tiananmen is President Clin-

ton's Bittburg, except that Ronald Reagan and his handlers did not know of the Waffen SS connection to that small German town when they first put it on a presidential tour of Europe.

Visiting Tiananmen Square seems now to be the price of admission for a state visit to China. Without apparent hesitation, Mr. Clinton agreed to offer visible support for Jiang Zemin's version of Asian values. And it is important to remember that there was no rioting or looting in the extended Chinese protests.

Mr. Clinton should not repeat the same error in Indonesia, where Mr. Suharto seems tempted to follow the Chinese model of repression. The United States and the International Monetary Fund should halt financial support for a regime that is digging its own grave.

The Washington Post.

After Suharto, Who? Army's Backing Is Crucial

By Harold Crouch

CANBERRA —

Suharto's three-decade rule seems about to end, but the succession is still far from clear.

Three months of student demonstrations demanding his resignation turned last week into mass rioting that has cost about 500 lives and caused enormous damage in the capital. The rupiah has collapsed again, much of the Chinese and international business community has fled and the International Monetary Fund's rescue package is in tatters.

Mr. Suharto, a former commander of the armed forces, has always relied on the military to support his regime. But there are doubts about how far the armed forces are willing to back him now. For some years many officers have privately believed that it was time for Mr. Suharto to step down, but they have been reluctant to move openly against him.

Mr. Suharto has maintained control over the military by en-

suring that no single group of officers is dominant. Pursuing a divide-and-rule strategy, he has neutralized the military's capacity to take independent political initiatives.

Today the military leadership revolves around two centers of power. Mr. Suharto appointed his former adjutant, General Wiranto, as armed forces commander in February, and then promoted his son-in-law, Lieutenant General Prabowo Subianto, to head the 27,000-strong Kostrad, the army strategic reserve force. Several regional commanders, including the Jakarta commander, are allied with General Prabowo.

The rivalries in the top military leadership help explain his hesitance to put pressure on Mr. Suharto. It is difficult enough to gain the backing of all key commanders for a joint approach to Mr. Suharto to try to persuade him to step down, let alone to

launch a coup against him. The last thing the military wants is to take precipitate action that might pit rival military units against each other.

Under the leadership of General Wiranto, the military has been remarkably restrained in confronting the current crisis. He has defended the right of students to express their aspirations (which included vociferous demands for Mr. Suharto to step down) provided they remained on their campuses.

And even during the massive rioting of last week, troops in many areas stood aside while mobs destroyed and looted shops, homes and banks. The deaths in the rioting were overwhelmingly caused by the rioters' actions, not by the military. The event that sparked the rioting — the killing of six students with live bullets on Tuesday — clearly contravened General Wiranto's orders that only rubber bullets be used.

Nevertheless, the army cannot stand aside and allow Jakarta, and other cities, to descend into chaos. It has become obvious to much of Jakarta's political elite that the restoration of order will be difficult to achieve as long as Mr. Suharto remains in office. If order is not restored in the next few days, the military leadership — despite the rivalries in its ranks —

will be under great pressure to join civilian leaders in trying to persuade him to step down.

If Mr. Suharto were to resign, the Indonesian constitution makes it clear that he would be succeeded automatically by his recently elected vice president, B. J. Habibie. But the succession of Mr. Habibie might only take the power struggle into a second round. He has few supporters in the armed forces and was opposed by most leaders of the majority party, Golkar, when his candidacy was imposed by Mr. Suharto before the election in March.

It is likely that Parliament would call a special session of the 1,000-member People's Consultative Assembly, which elects the president and vice president by constitutional means. The military would exercise enormous influence on the choice.

Whoever emerges as the new president, one thing is clear. The new leader, military or civilian, will need the backing of the armed forces, which will continue to play a decisive role in Indonesian politics.

The writer, a senior fellow in the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University, is the author of "The Army and Politics in Indonesia." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Gambling With Nihilo-Capitalism

By William Pfaff

PARIS —

Indonesia today presents much more of a threat to international society than India's nuclear weapons. Indonesia's crisis could ignite reactions elsewhere in countries suffering the consequences of unbridled and unbridled globalization. India's weapons are primarily a danger to India, and to Pakistan and China.

Indonesia provides a bloody and frightening case of what can happen to a society ravaged by what Edward Luttwak has called turbo-capitalism but might better be called nihilo-capitalism. Unlike what Joseph Schumpeter described as "creative destruction," produced by technological innovation in industry, the capitalist force driving globalization is a destroyer of prevailing values that substitutes, in John Maynard Keynes's phrase, the values of the casino.

In the 1920s, Keynes expressed his fear of the moral nihilism of an unregulated capitalism that makes livelihood and employment "the byproducts of the activities of a casino." Were he alive today, he would find casino values the international norm, warmly endorsed by nearly all respectable parties.

What distinguishes Japan, Taiwan and South Korea from the other Asian tiger economies is that their development was internally controlled and fi-

nanced, directed by their governments. They are not casino economies.

In the casino, the rich who can collaborate with foreign investors are made enormously richer. Foreign investors ordinarily do very well in a society such as Indonesia's, with the IMF to look after their interests — doing so in a manner that even the Wall Street Journal finds unjust and offensive.

Some poor also benefit. The larger number of them are made still poorer by the destruction of traditional livelihoods, uncontrolled urbanization and what usually amounts to the rape of national resources. The natural tendency of nihilo-capitalism is to destroy social structures, tear people from their cultural roots and install an impoverishing internationalization of the consumer market and popular culture.

While the political protests in Indonesia began with university students, children of a middle class that largely has benefited from Indonesia's boom, the consequences for the poor of the crisis are what now have driven people into the streets of every major Indonesian city, producing in Jakarta what a BBC correspondent on the

scene described as "a total breakdown of law and order."

The Chinese minority in Indonesia already is suffering badly in these riots because it is the merchant and financial class. Long-installed ethnic hostility thus is wedded to class and economic-based resentment and anger.

So much for the complacent and unhistorical argument made by a majority of the American policy class today, from the leaders of the Clinton administration to those of the conservative American Enterprise Institute, that globalization naturally promotes democracy and the defense of human rights.

Globalized market capitalism is a radical and revolutionary force. It is more revolutionary in its effects than was Leninism. Leninism came to power in Russia on the back of World War I, installing itself in the ruins of a war-torn czarist system. Maoist communism gained power by attaching itself to the outraged nationalism of the Chinese people.

War and nationalism were the revolutionary forces. The globalization of unregulated capitalism ranks with them as a force in history, and in our common future. Nuclear weapons are a detail.

International Herald Tribune.
Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Spanish Cabinet

MADRID — Senor Sagasta today (May 16) proceeded to the palace and tendered the resignation of all the Ministers to the Queen-Regent, who charged him to reorganize the Cabinet. Senor Sagasta will consult the Presidents of the Chambers and Senor Gamazo this evening. A communication has been sent to the Presidents of both Chambers notifying them of the outbreak of a Ministerial crisis and requesting that the sitting of the Cortes should be suspended pending its settlement. It is expected that the new cabinet will be formed by Wednesday next (May 25).

1923: Joystick Patent

PARIS — One of the most important judgments ever given in the history of invention was rendered yesterday (May 17) by the French courts in the case of M. Esnault-Pelterie, the French

inventor of the aviation steering and stabilizing contrivance known as the "broomstick" or "joystick." As a result of the precedent created by this judgment, all aeroplane manufacturers in the United States, as well as the American Government and all constructors of air machines in other countries, will be asked to pay millions of dollars in royalties to M. Pelterie, whose patent has been systematically disregarded since the beginnings of aviation.

1948: Weather Talk

LONDON — The Times' daily weather chart resumed today (May 17) its editorial page appearance, abandoned since the war started. In a welcoming editorial, The Times said the weather experts' task "is of sober national importance and it serves the good cause of giving every one something harmless to talk about."

Herald Tribune

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

A Cold Fact: Long-Term Stress Can Make You Sick

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Explanations for why people catch colds are almost as numerous as the viruses that cause them. They range from the environmental — living with small children, riding the subway at rush hour, getting chilled to the bone — to the personal — smoking too much, exercising too little, sleeping poorly, eating erratically, working too hard.

service or being left financially or emotionally bereft by a divorce.

The researchers point out that stress is not the cause of all colds. Rather, people under severe stress are more likely to catch a cold when exposed to a cold virus than people under milder stress.

Dr. Sheldon Cohen, a psychologist at Carnegie Mellon, has spent years trying to discover why some people frequently catch colds, while others rarely get a sniffle. In 1991, he directed a study of 394 men and women that identified psychological stress as an important factor.

national Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Cohen and colleagues at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and the University of Virginia Health Sciences Center subjected 276 healthy volunteers aged 18 to 55 to physical, social and psychological examinations before placing them in quarantine and depositing cold viruses in their nasal passages.

On each of the next five days, the volunteers, paid \$800 each, were examined to determine who became infected by the virus and who then developed the telltale symptoms of a cold.

Although this finding would seem counterintuitive, Dr. Cohen said that other researchers also have found that "having many different kinds of social relationships helps to protect against disease." The message from this study, Dr. Cohen said, "Be involved and participate in your community" to increase your chances of staying healthy.

THE newest findings, published in the May issue of Health Psychology, a journal of the American Psychological Association, confirmed the earlier study showing a strong link between susceptibility to colds and stress. But this time Dr. Cohen sought to determine the kinds of stress involved and how they might affect resistance to colds.

causes of stress — being unemployed or underemployed, or having interpersonal difficulties with relatives or friends — had the greatest influence on risk. Being under severe stress for more than one month but less than six months doubled a person's risk of a cold, compared with people experiencing only routine stress.

Stress lasting more than two years nearly quadrupled the risk. Likewise, the stress of interpersonal difficulties doubled the risk of a cold, and being under work-related stress raised the risk three and a half times. Less common stresses, however, had no effect on participants' chances of developing a cold.

they were surprised to find that increases in the stress hormones epinephrine and norepinephrine could not account for the strong relationship between stress and colds. Similarly, blood levels of natural killer cells, which constantly search the body for abnormal cells and wipe them out, were affected very little.

Now, Dr. Cohen and researchers are looking at substances called cytokines that have an indirect effect on tissues that are being invaded. Cytokines are messenger chemicals of the immune system that travel through the blood and send out an inflammatory alarm when cellular abnormalities are discovered. The alarm marshals macrophages and other reinforcements to battle the invader.

Women Face Surge In Lung Cancer
A Fatal Gender Gap Is Closing

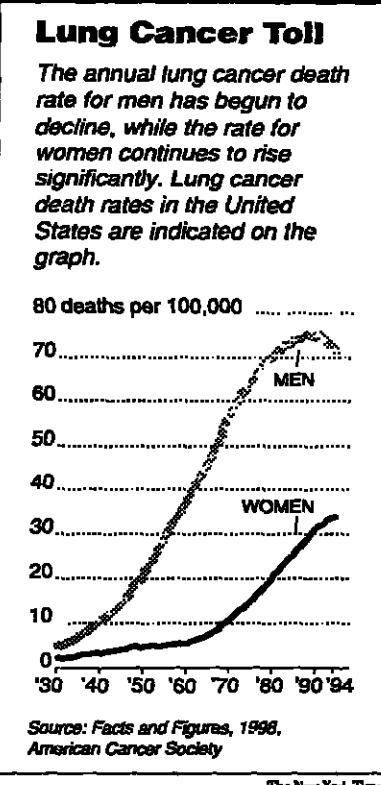
By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An epidemic is raging in the United States, and no one seems to be paying much attention to it. It is an epidemic of lung cancer in women.

When I started writing about medicine in the early 1960s, lung cancer in women was a rarity. It was considered a man's disease. In 1964, when the surgeon general's first report on smoking was issued, men were six times as likely as women to die of lung cancer. But to paraphrase a popular ad campaign aimed at female smokers, "You've come a long way, baby" — toward a shorter life.

has dropped significantly since its peak in the early 1960s, the decline in the number of women who smoke has been far smaller, such that smoking rates in the sexes are now about equal.

Furthermore, women who smoke today smoke more heavily than in decades past, coating their respiratory tracts from mouth to lungs with carcinogens 20 or more times a day. So Dr. Dresler was not surprised to find that the incidence of lung cancer is rising nine times faster in women than in men — an increase of 4.6 percent for women compared with 0.5 percent for men each year between 1973 and 1991. Death rate figures are similar. Dr. Dresler predicted that within a decade the number of lung cancer cases in women and men will be roughly equal.



Conjuring a 'Hungry' Black Hole
Hubble Finds Violence Where Galaxies Collide

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Hubble Space Telescope has peered farther than ever before into the heart of a giant galaxy that is smashing into — and eating — a smaller galaxy, to reveal the fiery maelstrom around a monstrous black hole that is feeding off the cosmic carnage.

Scientists said they had barely begun to harvest the scientific fruits of the violent event's new images. The collision is a scene of dark violence resembling vast rolling thunderclouds backlit by fire and lightning. Strung the length of the galactic wreck — which stretches across tens of thousands of light-years — are the dazzling blue pinpoints of new stars bursting to life.

A black hole is a concentration of matter so dense that nothing, including light, can escape its gravitational pull after crossing the boundary known as the "event horizon." The object itself is invisible, so astronomers must study it indirectly, by measuring the fireworks triggered when it is consuming material that has come close enough to be sucked into its gravitational maw.

Astronomers in recent years have confirmed the existence of black holes, once considered theoretical, and are now finding them to be common throughout the universe in a variety of sizes and types. But most are quiescent and therefore difficult, if not impossible, to detect.

black holes that were violently combined during the smashup. Such violent events were common in the early universe, as these giant congregations of stars formed, and evolved, but they are rare today.

In this particular merger, researchers theorize, a small spiral (a pinwheel-shaped galaxy like Earth's home, the Milky Way) has smashed into a giant elliptical, or football-shaped, galaxy. When the smaller galaxy dumped its gas and dust into the larger one, the shock compressed the interstellar gas and triggered a flurry of star formation.

The American Cancer Society estimates that lung cancer will be diagnosed this year in 80,100 women — just 11,300 fewer than men. And this year, 67,000 women will die of lung cancer, only 26,100 fewer than the number of men who will die of the disease, and 23,500 more women than will succumb to breast cancer. Every year for 11 years, lung cancer deaths in women have exceeded breast cancer deaths, and the gap continues to widen. Furthermore, only 14 percent of women who get lung cancer are alive five years later, but 67 percent of women with breast cancer survive at least 10 years.

Of course, lung cancer is not the only risk incurred by smoking, nor are women the only victims of their tobacco addiction. Smoking also increases a woman's risk of developing cancers of the cervix, larynx, esophagus, bladder, pancreas, kidney and stomach, and it accounts for nearly 100,000 deaths a year from cardiovascular disease.

dation in Valhalla, New York, women who never smoked faced no increase in lung cancer risk if they took estrogen at menopause. But among smokers on estrogen replacement the lung cancer rate was more than 32 times greater than that among nonsmokers, whereas the risk to smokers not on hormone replacement was increased by 13 times.

Dr. Dresler said that among the patients she has operated on for lung cancer, men got the disease after a smoking history averaging 77 pack-years, whereas it occurred in women after an average of 54 pack-years.

The cannibalistic galaxy Centaurus A (or NGC 5128), in the southern constellation Centaurus, is a mere 10 million light-years from Earth, providing astronomers a unique natural laboratory for studying an active, "hungry" specimen of a supermassive black hole — one whose mass is equal to perhaps a billion suns.

The Hubble "has allowed astronomers for the first time to peer into the monster's cave," said David S. Leckrone, Hubble senior project scientist, of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.

The colorful galaxy Centaurus A has fascinated astronomers for decades, but this is the first time they have penetrated the wall of encircling dust cast up in the collision, which has been under way for perhaps a billion years.

The "evil cauldron" of Centaurus A would appear larger than several full moons in the sky "if you could see it with radio eyes," noted Bruce Margon, a specialist in high-energy astronomy at the University of Washington at Seattle.

THE Hubble's infrared vision has exposed a twisted disk of hot gas, 130 light-years in diameter, swept up in the black hole's gravitational whirlpool.

The mechanics of the black hole feeding frenzy are so far unknown, according to Anne L. Kinney, a specialist in such "active galaxies" at the Baltimore Institute. "This really enriches our picture of how you feed these things."

invested \$600 million in breast cancer research, and only \$100 million for lung cancer studies. Where are the advocacy groups fighting for greater awareness of the lung cancer risk to women and pleading for more money for research into this major killer?

Last month in the inaugural issue of the medical journal Women's Health in Primary Care, Dr. Carolyn Dresler, a thoracic surgeon at Fox Chase Cancer Center in Philadelphia, pointed out that if current trends continue, more women than men will be smoking cigarettes by the year 2000. Now, teenage girls are taking up smoking at higher rates than boys, and women who smoke have a much harder time quitting than men do. So while the number of men who smoke

A woman's risk of suffering a heart attack or dying of heart disease is increased even if she smokes only one to four cigarettes a day. Smoking also causes strokes, emphysema, premature wrinkling and early menopause, and it increases a woman's risk of developing ulcers and osteoporosis.

Perhaps the most frightening fact from Dr. Dresler is this: Lung cancer is up to three times more likely to develop in women who smoke than in men with comparable smoking habits.

While the reasons for this susceptibility have not been fully identified, Dr. Dresler said that women seem to be genetically more vulnerable to the effects of tobacco. For one thing, she said, women who smoke experience a much greater decline in pulmonary function than men do.

Hormones also seem to play a major role. For example, in a study by researchers at the American Health Foundation in Valhalla, New York, women who never smoked faced no increase in lung cancer risk if they took estrogen at menopause. But among smokers on estrogen replacement the lung cancer rate was more than 32 times greater than that among nonsmokers, whereas the risk to smokers not on hormone replacement was increased by 13 times.

Dr. Dresler said that among the patients she has operated on for lung cancer, men got the disease after a smoking history averaging 77 pack-years, whereas it occurred in women after an average of 54 pack-years.

LANGUAGE

You Aren't Just Phat, You're Da Bomb

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "They used to wear that stuff, y'know, back in the day," says one teenager.

"It's not just phat," observes another. "It's da bomb."

"Jiggy," the first agrees. "But the way she wears it is all that. Musta cost a fortune."

for centuries had a slang meaning of "rich," as in "fat and happy."

"Veejay Day for 4,000 Jiggy Souls," headlined The Washington Post over a story about MTV tryouts for video jockeys, many of whom were transfixed by Will Smith's rendition of "Gettin' Jiggy Wit It." The writer Michael Colton noted that jiggy, like many, means "cool, funky, kind of fly." It also has a sense of "nervous, crazed." The etymology is uncertain: in "From Juba to Jive: A Dictionary of African-American Slang," Clarence Major defines jig as "a dance" and jigaboo, from the Bambo for "slavish," as a racist slur aimed at dark-skinned African-Americans. Jiggy could also be related to the verb "to jiggle."

Another letter triggered by that column came from William Zinsser, author of "On Writing Well" (now in its sixth edition — more than 900,000 copies sold).

"Your sentence citing girls' names that are 'atop the list' of popularity gives me an excuse to raise a question that regularly puzzles me," writes Zinsser, with nary a mistake in his letter, and believe me I checked. "I see atop all over The New York Times every day, in every section. Teams are atop the league, songs are atop the charts, hats atop the head."

Welcome to the evanescent village of teenage slang, land of fleeting meanings and laid-back superlatives. In the interest of transgenerational interaction, here is a translation of some recent usages, which by the time they get to me are probably on the way out.

All that means "conceited." It is a shortening of *all that and a bag of chips*, with the emphasis on the *and*. The rhythm is similar to the ancient *pretty please with a cherry on top*, but the reference is to fast-food excess, as if to complain "too much." Although the Los Angeles Times Magazine wrote of Leonardo DiCaprio that "Hollywood's newest heartthrob is all that and a bag of chips," the primary meaning is not "overpowering" but "stuck up."

Da bomb blows your mind and the world up. And *scribble* is easy. It means "a gazillion gazillion."

□

Atop the list of popular names of girls, I wrote recently, were Sarah, Emily, Kaitlyn, Brianna and Ashley.

"The choices of African-American mothers are ignored," writes Sol Steinmetz, a part-time onomasticist, "despite the fact that in the past 30 years the most unconventional, counterestablishment baby names have been coined by black moms."

"Yet I've never heard anybody say atop. I've always thought it a tenet of writing well that we should never say anything in writing that we wouldn't comfortably say in conversation, since our style is (or should be) who we are. You're not an atop person and nobody else is an atop person. So how did it creep into daily journalism?"

Note the subtle allusion to George Louis Leclerc de Buffon's *Le style c'est l'homme meme*. "The style is the man himself." (Language mavens send each other signals like this.) He then seeks a pattern: "Is there any other word in common use in print that never gets spoken? What would you call such a freak?"

Back in the day is an updating of "in olden times." To teenagers, this can reach back six months to a year. "My students use *back in the day* to impart a nostalgic feel," reports Marcia Tanner, a teacher. "It seems to apply to anything that happened prior to their own involvement, as far back as last season." James Cobb wrote in The New York Times that "Eric Halpern, 21, a student at Rockland Community College, at Rockland (a reintroduced Volkswagen) at a filling station." Though some have postulated the origin of *phat* as an acronym for "pretty hips and thighs" or even more lascivious connotations, the word is more likely a deliberate misspelling of *fat*, which has

The first part is easy: *deary*. Headline writers who don't have space for *complain about* or *disparage*, and feel that *whine* is loaded, usually settle on the short and never spoken *deary*.

On the second part — a name for a word common in writing but not in speaking — why should I break my head? Lexicographic irregulars with a desire to attain linguistic stardom should send their nominations, along with examples, to Atop Safire, New York Times Washington Bureau, 1627 Eye Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. (I can hear George Shearing singing now: "You're atop, you're the tower of Babel.")

New York Times Service

The first part is easy: *deary*. Headline writers who don't have space for *complain about* or *disparage*, and feel that *whine* is loaded, usually settle on the short and never spoken *deary*.

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

RECRUITMENT FIRM GUIDE

| Number of offices worldwide | Number of placements year | Level of recruitment | Area of specialty | Number of recruitment specialists employed |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| A.T. KEARNEY - HEAD OFFICE: CHICAGO, IL, USA | | | | |
| 60 | 190 | executive trainee/first position, specialist, middle management, top management | agribusiness, consumer products, financial services, information technologies, logistics, media, entertainment, sports, education and non-profit | 200 |
| ACCORD GROUP JOHNSON SMITH & KINSEY - HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, NY, USA | | | | |
| 20 | 500+ | top management | business services, consumer markets, fashion and retail, financial services, industrial, media and entertainment, pharmaceuticals and health care, information technologies, telecommunications | 100 |
| ACES INTERNATIONAL - HEAD OFFICE: BUSSUM, THE NETHERLANDS | | | | |
| 10 | 500 | specialist, middle management, top management | industrial production, pharmaceuticals, food and beverages, finance, information technologies, telecommunications | 32 |
| AMROP INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SEARCH - HEAD OFFICE: DALLAS, TX, USA | | | | |
| 83 | 4,000 | specialist, middle management, top management | financial services, industrial enterprises, consumer products, information technologies, telecommunications, automotive energy and natural resources, health care | 295 |
| ANTAL INTERNATIONAL LTD. - HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, UK | | | | |
| 14 | 1,000 | middle management | financial services, retailing, information technologies, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, oil and gas Central and Eastern Europe | 245 |

| Number of offices worldwide | Number of placements year | Level of recruitment | Area of specialty | Number of recruitment specialists employed |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| BOYDEN WORLD CORPORATION - HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, NY, USA | | | | |
| 63 | 1,450 | top management | finance, consumer goods, high technologies, health care, automotive, manufacturing | 187 |
| CHORUS RECRUITMENT GROUP - HEAD OFFICE: BRUSSELS, BELGIUM | | | | |
| 2 | 80 | specialist, middle management | information technologies, financial services, sales and marketing | 4 |
| DHR INTERNATIONAL - HEAD OFFICE: CHICAGO, IL, USA | | | | |
| 50 | n/a | specialist, middle management, top management | electronics, chemicals, information technologies | 45 |
| EGON ZEHNDER INTERNATIONAL - HEAD OFFICE: ZURICH, SWITZERLAND | | | | |
| 46 | 1,000 | specialist, middle management, top management | financial services, health care, chemicals, consumer goods, information technologies, telecommunications | 200 |
| EURAM CONSULTANTS - NEW YORK, NY, USA | | | | |
| 14 | 400+ | specialist, middle management, top management | consumer, financial services, health care, industrial operations, not-for-profit, professional services and information technologies | 35 |

So you've got your MBA. Now what? This list — while not a ranking — provides a comparative look at some of the world's top executive recruitment firms. These firms specialize in a variety of sectors, and recruitment levels range from first positions to top management jobs.

EUROPE'S FIRST HOMEGROWN ACCREDITATION BODY

Europe's own business-school auditing body, launched just last year, has awarded its first accreditations to six European management institutions. The group, EQUIS (European Quality Improvement System), gave the nod to a first round of schools on March 23, after the months-long self-evaluation and peer review process. The schools are: ESADE (Spain), ESCP (France), HEC (France), INSEAD (France), London Business School (UK) and SDA Bocconi (Italy). The accreditation is officially called EQUAL, or European Quality Link.

In 1997, the European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD) a Brussels-based, nonprofit network of business schools and corporations with 400 members, launched EQUIS to monitor quality assessment in management education and establish a European body. Assessment bodies exist in France, Spain, Italy and Britain, but no one outfit treats business schools Europe-wide.

The initiative is one of the most complicated ever attempted by European management groups. The di-

versity of Europe's educational systems had for years convinced many that the single model rule, as it functions in the United States, would not apply here. The explosion of MBA programs in the last decade, however, created a need for more information, market transparency and guidance for both students and recruiters. When judging schools, EQUIS wants to maintain respect for European diversity without imposing uniform standards.

Another reason for its creation was the arrival in Europe of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), the main U.S. accreditation arm and an EFMD partner. AACSB crossed the Atlantic last year, accrediting its first non-U.S. business school, ESSEC, just outside of Paris, in what many here saw as the first step in colonization. This prospect helped hasten the birth of the European equivalent. A handful of other institutions, from England to Spain, are in various stages of the AACSB review process now. A second European business school, the Rotterdam School of Management, was accredited on April 21.

The desire to break from the U.S. example is not unreasonable, and European schools have, on the whole, shaken free from their bondage to the original U.S. MBA degree and evolved their own product. If EQUIS helps sift the seeds that MBA programs sow to grow European managers, it may mark the next step away from the American model.

EQUIS does more than just audit schools. It also seeks to formulate a set of laws that will point the way toward building a European management ideal, as well as suggesting the path education might take. This will not only help management training establishments improve performance, but could also help define Europe's business values.

East and Central European nations need management skills and MBA standards, too. Gordon Sherenton, EQUIS's project director, claims that it has been clear from the start that his group wants to include business schools from this region. "The idea is not to establish a closed club for the West," he says. **Joshua Jampol**

NEW STRATEGIES FOR GOING GLOBAL

In today's classroom environment, you discover what's global very quickly. Dilbert is global. Charlie Brown is global," says Terry Campbell, dean at Thesius in Southern France. For a business school, "international" material is something that appeals to everyone, from Berlin to Bangkok. "All too often, globalization just means sitting in class, looking at the people from all over the world," says Henry Mintzberg, professor at McGill University in Montreal.

As business operates more globally and faces new problems, it needs management schools to furnish managers with real international training and tools.

Schools go global in various ways. The most typical is through their course materials. Schools know they can't just add the word "international" to an accounting course. Cosmetics won't work; themes have to be woven into the curricula. International subject matter means case studies that cross borders. Business cultures vary, and cases should illustrate these differences. MBA directors are constantly on the lookout for them.

"We scan the world for the best case studies," says James Teboul, professor of operations management at INSEAD. "We use them from all over: France, America, Asia, Europe. Sometimes we have to adapt them for Europe."

Finding the right ones can be tough for European schools, because most cases come out of Harvard Business School, the world's biggest producer, which generates 600 a year. European schools do much less case-writing, and some don't even bother creating their own. This leaves many out of the international running right there.

But suppose you have the content; how good is that without an international faculty to teach it? Says Chris

Greensted, head of the Strathclyde Graduate Business School in Glasgow: "Lots of faculty exchange — teachers who go abroad in long enough stints to learn new systems and problems, or who can work for companies in different countries — all this makes for a genuine international school."

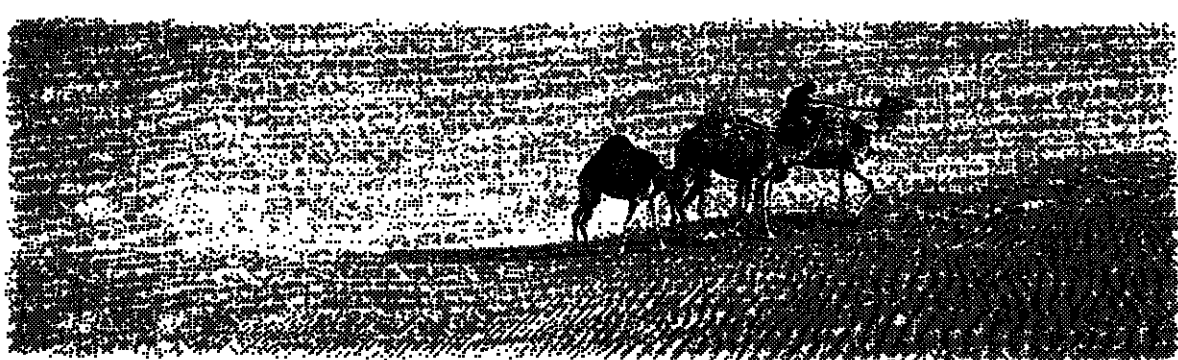
Students learning from students
As vital as international faculty is at London Business School (50 percent are non-English mother-tongue), it's not the prime concern, according to MBA Dean Paul Geroski. "When we say we're international, we mean our students," he says. "They're the most important global element."

A limited amount of learning goes from faculty to students, Geroski explains: a lot occurs among students themselves. "We get our students from around the world — nearly 80 percent are non-U.K. — and make them work in groups during the two-year course. They access each others' issues, working environments and backgrounds. Internationalism is right in the middle of the educational process."

Another yardstick for the aspiring global school is whether it has worldwide reach. If you're looking for an international institution, you might want to find out where it is on the map besides its home base. England's Henley Management College calls itself international because it delivers programs in 32 countries.

"We're not just shipping boxes," says Principal Ray Wild. "We have staff, libraries, teaching space. We've put in place a network of resources and partners, and that enables us to

Continued on page 11



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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

RECRUITMENT FIRM GUIDE

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|---|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| EUROSEARCH CONSULTANTS - HEAD OFFICE: PARIS, FRANCE | | | | |
| 25 | 200 | top management | automotive, biotechnologies, chemical/environmental, consumer products, financial services, health care, paper, plastics, transportation and utilities | 120 |
| GARDINER INTERNATIONAL - HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, NY, USA | | | | |
| 1 | n/a | top management | financial services, communication, energy | 2 |
| H. NEUMANN INTERNATIONAL - HEAD OFFICE: VIENNA, AUSTRIA | | | | |
| 21 | 1,000+ | executive trainee/first position, specialist, middle management, top management | information technologies, financial services, manufacturing, consumer goods, pharmaceuticals | 161 |
| THE HAAS ASSOCIATES - HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, NY, USA | | | | |
| 2 | 20 | middle management, top management | financial services and high technologies; serves Western companies in Japan | 2 |
| HEIDRICK & STRUGGLES - HEAD OFFICE: CHICAGO, IL, USA | | | | |
| 53 | n/a | top management | consumer products, financial services, information technologies, industrial, health care, higher education/not-for-profit, human resources, family-owned businesses, professional services | 285 |

| Number of offices worldwide | Number of placements/year | Level of recruitment | Area of specialty | Number of recruitment specialists employed |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| HORTON INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTING - HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, NY, USA | | | | |
| 39 | 1,600 | middle management, top management | most sectors | 140 |
| IIC PARTNERS - HEAD OFFICE: OSLO, NORWAY | | | | |
| 37 | 1,254+ | top management | industrial, financial services, telecommunications, aerospace, media and entertainment, consumer products | 133 |
| INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS - HEAD OFFICE: LEXINGTON, MA, USA | | | | |
| 13 | n/a | specialist, middle management, top management | information technologies, microelectronics, telecommunications | 22 |
| KIENGAUM & PARTNER GMBH - HEAD OFFICE: GUMMERSBACH, GERMANY | | | | |
| 14 | 1,000 | executive trainee/first position, specialist, top management | high potentials, finance, telecommunications | 60 |
| KLAUS K. BAUMANN UNTERNEHMENSBERATUNG GMBH - HEAD OFFICE: FRANKFURT, GERMANY | | | | |
| 4 | 800 | executive trainee/first position, specialist, middle management, top management | furniture industry, specialty and do-it-yourself markets | n/a |

BUILDING FINANCIAL FUTURES

Global banking and other financial institutions are boosting their recruitment of young graduate managers. Rotterdam School of Management estimates that this sector will hire 35 percent of its MBA graduates this year, compared with 27 percent in 1997.

Several of Europe's top business schools and universities can boast long traditions of targeted training for the finance sector. This applies in particular to teaching institutions situated in major financial centers, such as the City University Business School in London and Paris Dauphine University in France.

At the same time, several developments are coming together to provide schools in this sector with big new challenges. These include globalization, European monetary union, liberalization of financial services through the World Trade Organization, mega-banking mergers, and alternately rocketing and plummeting stock exchanges around the world.

New specialized courses constitute one response.

"Major banks require people with advanced skills in quantitative mathematics to handle complex operations such as options pricing and related risk management techniques," says Professor Keith Cuthbertson at Imperial College Management School in London. "Last October, we launched a specialized one-year MSc program in finance that fills a previously existing market gap in this connection."

Among the new MSc degrees offered by the University of Bath School of Management is an MSc in Financial Management.

Nijenrode University is launching a specialized MBA in Financial Services and Insurance (MBA-FSI), in collaboration with the De Vries School voor Management at the University of Ghent in Belgium and the University St. Gallen at HSG in Switzerland in January 1999.

One response to some of the new demands is to de-

velop tailored programs in partnership with professional institutions and finance-sector corporations. For example, the Institute of Bankers in Ireland (IBI) has chosen the University of Limerick College of Business as its national center for a diploma in business studies (banking) program. This helps to equip existing bank executives with better general management and client-oriented skills.

Spain's IESE business school provides a further example. The school is best known for its generalist MBA course, but it has also developed executive education programs leading to a degree qualification with major Spanish banks, including BBV, Banco Santander and Argentaria. Degrees have already been awarded to around six hundred BBV executives working in different countries across Europe.

BBV itself likes to recruit young graduates and then

train them for their specific jobs through its own internal business school. "This school concentrates on training people in skills such as financial market operations and fund management, which we cannot easily find in the market," explains José Luis Carranza Ortiz, BBV general manager with overall responsibility for human resources.

Increasing market share. Business schools that are known for their expertise in the finance sector are also trying to increase market share and profits by offering a growing range of finance-specific non-degree courses.

"There is high demand for management and staff training in information technology and communication skills," says Alan Webber, finance marketing director at City University Business School's Executive Management

Centre in London. "This demand is generated in part by the explosion of electronic delivery channels such as the Internet and telephone banking, together with growing competition from non-finance sector competitors such as supermarkets. In addition, the flattening of banking hierarchies and the blurring of distinctions between different management functions are placing ever greater emphasis on the ability to communicate," Mr. Webber explains.

In today's changing circumstances, recruiters typically look for general abilities at least as much as for specialized financial skills, especially when they are hiring at MBA graduate level. "Global investment and commercial banks that recruit from our school take it for granted that all our graduates will have the basic skills, such as analytical and finan-

cial abilities, together with numerical talent," says Mary Boss, careers director at INSEAD in France.

"In addition, the more sophisticated institutions now place great emphasis on finding linguistically gifted people with a well-rounded cultural approach to their careers, who will perform well in nego-

tiating international deals and in talking with a varied clientele," Ms. Boss adds.

Tony Somers, director of career planning at the Rotterdam School of Management in the Netherlands, largely confirms this analysis. "U.S. investment banks especially are looking for high-quality MBA graduates

who have studied and have working experience outside the United States," Mr. Somers says. "They are placing less emphasis on previous experience in finance, believing that specific skills in this area can be quickly developed once the recruit has joined the bank."

Michael Rowe

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|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|
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| 62 | n/a | specialist, middle management, top management | financial services, information technologies, chemicals, metals processing, oil and gas, consumer products, air transport, pharmaceuticals, publishing | 180 |
| MANAGEMENT RECRUITERS INTERNATIONAL - HEAD OFFICE: CLEVELAND, OHIO, USA | | | | |
| 610 | n/a | executive trainee/first position, specialist, middle management, top management | information technologies, telecommunications, health care, consumer products, financial services, manufacturing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, retailing | 3,500 |
| MERCURI URVAL GmbH - HEAD OFFICE: STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN | | | | |
| 70 | 13,000 | executive trainee/first position, specialist, middle management, top management | information technologies, health care and pharmaceuticals, retailing, consumer products | 800 |
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TRAINING YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS

When Paul Schantler graduated from the INSEAD business school near Paris in June 1992, he found a partner, and in 1993 they set up the Paris Real Ale Brewery.

Michel Marlot, a 1983 INSEAD graduate, created and operates what is today Eastern Europe's biggest pasta producer — a Polish-based company called Danuta —

that currently employs some 500 people and boasts an annual turnover of around \$40 million. His business has even received the ultimate accolade of being used as an INSEAD case study.

In the United States, around 370 universities teach entrepreneurship as a specific subject, and the theme has also been finding its way into business school curricula

across Europe. In Great Britain, for instance, Aberdeen, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Warwick are just a few of the centers offering courses in this topic. London Business School (LBS) has also been involved in creating an entrepreneurship course.

Former students of the Department of Entrepreneurial Studies at the Madrid-based Instituto de Empresa (IE) have to date created some 350 businesses. In France, HEC, INSEAD, EM Lyon

and Paris-Dauphine University, among others, have business creation on their curricula. The European Business School (EBS) in Germany recently launched an entrepreneurship program, while IMD in Lausanne, Switzerland has long featured this subject as a program constituent.

"We include an entrepreneurship constituent as part of our core MBA program," says Kai Peters, MBA director at Rotterdam School of Management in the Netherlands. "One of these looks at

marketing at IMD. "Under this provision, students have undertaken business and community projects, including establishing a kindergarten at IMD, swimming Lake Lemman to raise money for a charity for the blind and organizing a conference for women entrepreneurs in Prague."

"Following a study a few years back, we now offer three electives with an entrepreneurial bias as part of our regular MBA program," says Kai Peters, MBA director at Rotterdam School of Management in the Netherlands. "One of these looks at

ideas generation, another examines the writing of business plans and a third considers financing for fast-growing companies."

"Entrepreneurship — or 'innovation' as we often prefer to say in Spain — applies not only to the startup of new companies," says Juan Roure Alomar, a professor at IESE in Barcelona. "It is relevant to a wide spectrum of activities, including acquisitions, running management teams, succession in family businesses, franchising and transforming existing companies so that they become more professional."

Many businesses in France's Rhône-Alpes region are rapidly growing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) specializing in high technology. "In response, we have developed a one-year masters course in management of SMEs that places the emphasis on entrepreneurial spirit," says Guy Michoud, director of this program at Grenoble Graduate Business School.

The course does not follow the traditional classroom approach. Students are assigned a concrete project with a real company, which they work on during the year.

Projects are evaluated on a monthly basis by a board of examiners made up of company chiefs, bankers, commercial judges, consultants and public sector officials.

"As far as MBA students are concerned, we teach entrepreneurship in two different ways. The first is to integrate the concept into the teaching of core subjects such as finance, marketing and human resources," Mr. Roure Alomar says. "The second approach is to offer students a number of electives that directly or indirectly touch on the subject."

M.R.

NEW STRATEGIES FOR GOING GLOBAL

Continued from page 1

deliver and work internationally." Other schools opt for the classic international exchange programs, which swap students, professors and research.

Alliances among schools are another popular route to global status, since multinationals often ask business colleges to work together in different parts of the world. Here again, the faculty is key in determining whether a school makes it in

the global sweepstakes. Though market demand is strong, schools don't walk into unions lightly, says Jérôme Couturier, director of company-specific and consortium programs at INSEAD. Professors from the different institutions have to respect and trust each other. "If teachers from two schools have never worked together," Mr. Couturier says, "it's hard to make it go."

Cross-border courses are hard to manage, risky, costly, and nothing is guaranteed. "Often it's easier alone," Mr. Couturier says. "Take airfare. When a program is suggested on campus, faculty members can cross the hall for a conference. Crossing the world is more expensive."

A fresh dimension
New technologies have added a fresh dimension to international education. Busy executives have less time, and educators see fewer reasons for them to sit in classrooms to learn business basics, when interactive technologies let them learn anywhere they can plug in a laptop.

The Global Executive MBA (GEMBA), offered by the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University, is a worldwide program that links students in different countries via Internet-based distance learning. In another program, participants are interconnected through their own dedicated Net conferencing service in an International Masters Program in Practicing Management, which is held on five different campuses: INSEAD (France), Lancaster University (UK), McGill University (Canada), Hitotsubashi University (Japan), and Indian Institute of Management (India).

J.J.

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| RAY & BERNDTSON - HEAD OFFICE: FORTH WORTH, TX, USA | | | | |
| 44 | 2,000+ | top management | financial services, energy and utilities, health care, business and professional services, information technologies, consumer products and services | 130 |
| ROBERT HALF INTERNATIONAL INC. - HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, UK | | | | |
| 225 | n/a | executive trained/first position, specialist, middle management, top management | financial services and related skills: accounting, auditing and database maintenance | n/a |
| ROBERT WALTERS PLC - HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, UK | | | | |
| 17 | 2,114 | executive trained/first position, specialist, middle management, top management | information technologies, financial services, accountancy | 349 |
| ROLAND BERGER & PARTNER GMBH, INTERNATIONALE PERSONALBERATER - HEAD OFFICE: DUSSELDORF, GERMANY | | | | |
| 7 | 180-200 | middle management, top management | primary industrial (especially steel), industrial equipment and facilities, trading, consumer goods, automotive industry, telecom, financial services, furniture | 25 |

| Number of offices worldwide | Number of placements/year | Level of recruitment | Area of specialty | Number of recruitment specialists employed |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| RUSSELL REYNOLDS ASSOCIATES - HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, NY, USA | | | | |
| 33 | 3,000 | top management | consumer markets, financial services, health care, industrial manufacturing and distribution, natural resources, technologies | 230 |
| SPENCER STUART - HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, NY, USA | | | | |
| 42 | 2,000+ | middle management, top management | aviation, communications, consumer goods and services, direct marketing, energy, financial services, life sciences, not-for-profit | 245 |
| TASA INTERNATIONAL - HEAD OFFICE: ZURICH, SWITZERLAND | | | | |
| 32 | 1,000 | top management | financial services, information technologies, manufacturing, professional services, education | 100 |
| THE HEVER GROUP - HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, UK | | | | |
| 27 | n/a | middle management, top management | information technologies, telecommunications, media and entertainment, multimedia, wholesale distribution, financial services, health care, hospitality, industrial and consumer goods | 69 |
| TRANSEARCH - HEAD OFFICE: PARIS, FRANCE | | | | |
| 64 | n/a | executive trained/first position, specialist, middle management, top management | automotive, consumer products, financial services, health care and pharmaceuticals, logistics and supply management, natural resources | 170 |

FAST TRACK TO THE TOP

Executive education programs are targeted at high-potential managers.

Today, executive education has become essential for mid- and upper-level managers being groomed by their companies for ultimate succession into the highest-echelon positions. Many firms now routinely integrate business-school-based executive development programs into their management development schemes.

Top-tier business schools such as those at Harvard, Columbia and the University of California at Berkeley offer such programs. Their European counterparts, including the London Business School, Oxford University, INSEAD and IMD, have aggressively pursued local companies.

Hands-on and interactive Participants in such programs either choose to go by themselves or, more likely, are selected by their organization. The classroom ex-

perience is quite different from that of most MBA programs. It's not lectures, and most definitely not the case-study method.

"In our program, you write your own case, because you run the company, you manage it, and you see the results," says Gerhard Plaschka, chairman of the department of management at the Kellogg School of Business at De Paul University. "Here, it's primary information. You see what classmates — competitors — did."

Interactive, hands-on courses are necessary because executives need to learn how to cooperate, Mr. Plaschka says.

"We're teaching how to teach others in the organization how to solve problems." The programs also focus on "entrepreneurship within the corporate structure."

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Management program runs 36 hours over six consecutive Saturdays. Computer simulations take a product through the launch phase to repositioning.

Like many other schools, Thunderbird offers on-site programs (lasting two weeks) open to qualified executives from a variety of companies, and customized programs geared to individual firms. Thunderbird also has consortia programs, designed so that executives from several non-competing companies can attend at the same time.

The University of Maryland's institute has licensed — through the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, N.C. — a five-and-a-half-day intensive program for mid- and senior-level executives. The attendee fills out a psychological questionnaire that is also filled out by peers, superiors and subordinates in the same company. The result is what Carol Delamore, director of the National Leadership Institute at the University of

Maryland, calls "360-degree feedback." All data is communicated to attendees in one-on-one three-hour sessions with a staff psychologist.

"It's eye-opening," Ms. Delamore says. "They may see themselves as strong in an area, such as communicating effectively with staff, that subordinates rate badly."

Entrepreneurial mindset The University of Virginia's program tries to inculcate would-be CEO's with an "entrepreneurial mindset."

"It causes you to try to run the corporation in a different way," says Associate Dean Brandt Allen.

Once managers have moved up to the executive suite, they must deal with such "external realities" as governmental relations, corporate alliances and the competition's dynamics. But most important, according to Mr. Allen, is fostering a sense

of sharing and trust. "Many businesses can't do that," he says. "They only know how to maintain a competitive environment."

The London Business School's Senior Executive Program lasts four weeks and

takes place on-site. At IMD, a 10-week program is spread out over four months. And Oxford offers both general and tailored programs at its Temple College. Unlike other schools, Oxford has designed content specific to in-

dividual executive's needs, which also allows for complete confidentiality.

Such programs will continue to grow as schools increase their ties to the private sector. As Bill Eddy, dean of the Henry W. Bloch School of Business and Public Administration at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, has

said: "There used to be a traditional concern that folks from corporations would tell us what to do and that would challenge our academic freedom. That feeling is largely gone. Business schools are now working with companies, and we are both benefiting."

Steve Weinstein

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- www.cadsonline.com The largest French job recruitment site.
- www.mba-central.com Offers free software to MBA students and targets business school alumni and students.
- www.CareerPath.com Links to the job pages of more than 100 newspapers around the United States.
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Figures as of close
of trading Friday, May 15

[illegible]

This table shows the performance of Nasdaq-listed mutual funds through Friday and includes the top 4,000 funds in terms of assets. There are roughly 8,100 funds currently listed on Nasdaq.

Group names are shown in bold face, with individual fund names in each group indented below. Funds that

NAV is the net asset value, i.e. the portfolio value divided by the number of shares outstanding, as reported by the fund through Nasdaq. NAV excludes all sales or redemption charges. Change shows the variation from the previous period.

Name field footnotes : e - available only through a contractual plan; n - no front-end load or contingent deferred sales load; p - fund assets are used to pay distribution costs; r - redemption fee or contingent deferred sales load may apply; f - footnotes 2 and 3

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f - previous day's quotation; s - stock dividend or split;
x - ex cash dividend

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

With Rates Expected to Stay Put, Investors Look to Short-Term Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Financial futures suggest that now is as good a time as any to buy bonds. That is because the bageyman of the fixed-income markets, the Federal Reserve Board, is not expected to raise interest rates when policymakers meet Tuesday, or even when they convene in July and August.

"There is nothing in the short end of the market through 90 days to suggest" that investors are demanding a premium to compensate for the risk of higher interest rates, said Frank Rachwalinski, a fund manager at Scudder Kemper Investments Inc. in Chicago. "It says the Fed is on hold for a while."

Bond traders and investors keep a close watch on futures on Eurodollars and federal funds because they are among the U.S. securities most sensitive

to interest-rate expectations. Right now, both suggest that rates will not change much in the next few months.

For example, the September federal-funds contract yields 5.62 percent, 12 basis points above the central bank's target rate for federal funds, or overnight lending between banks.

"Futures are telling me at this juncture that the Fed isn't going to tighten," said Steve Trautman, a portfolio manager at Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association-College Retirement Equities Fund, the world's largest pension fund, with about \$190 billion in assets.

With Indonesia in turmoil and South Korea facing labor unrest, the U.S. central bank's member Open Market Committee is likely to maintain its benchmark federal funds rate at 5.5 percent, analysts said.

In addition, inflation appears to pose no imminent threat, despite a slight rise of 0.2 percent in the April consumer price index, driven largely by tobacco prices.

"There is really no conclusive evidence that inflation is accelerating," said Sung Won Sohn, chief economist at

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Norwest Corp. in Minneapolis.

"But the more immediate consideration is going to be the Asian economic crisis. I can't imagine that they would want to rock the boat in the midst of the turmoil."

A survey released last week by the National Association of Business Economists forecast that the Fed would not change short-term rates at least until the third quarter.

Policymakers want more time to assess the likely drag on the U.S. economy from the slowdown in Japan and Southeast Asia, economists said.

Increasing the cost of credit now, analysts warn, could also discourage investment in South Korea and Thailand, two crisis-hit countries where tentative recoveries are under way. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond ended Friday at 5.97 percent, up from 5.93 percent a week earlier.

Another indicator that traders watch is the forward Treasury yield curve, which shows where yields are expected to be in the future. It, too, suggests that traders do not see the Fed raising rates for the next several months.

Yields on two-year U.S. Treasury notes are projected to rise to 5.65 percent by the time the central bank's Federal Open

Market Committee meets Aug. 18. That is just five basis points above the current yield and 15 basis points higher than the 5.5 percent rate on federal funds.

Moves in two-year note yields are usually closely correlated to expectations about what the Fed will do.

Investors often demand a premium over the federal-funds rate equal to or greater than any expected change in that rate.

Investors can take some comfort in what the futures markets are saying. Yields climbed and bond prices slumped immediately after the central bank's eight interest-rate increases during the 1990s. Higher rates make the returns on older fixed-rate securities less attractive.

Speculation that the Fed might soon raise rates grew recently as the employment and housing markets remained

robust. Rapid economic growth increases the threat that inflation will quicken, and the Fed aims to provide price stability.

Adding to investors' concern was a report Friday showing that the consumer price index rose a greater-than-expected 0.3 percent in April when food and energy prices were excluded.

Even though consumer-price inflation ran at only a 0.9 percent annual rate in the first four months of this year — compared with 1.5 percent a year earlier — many investors remain wary that higher interest rates may still be just around the corner.

"There's a lot of money looking for the economy to moderate, but things can change very suddenly," said Brad Adams, a money-market manager at Northern Trust Co. in Chicago.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending May 15. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Risk Name Cpn Maturity Price Cr/Yd

Argentine Peso

241 Argentina 3.1080/04/01 91.9853 3.9800

Austrian Schilling

162 Austria 5 01/15/08 99.3500 5.0000

200 Austria 4.3000/07/15/03 98.2500 4.8000

British Pound

115 Amsterd. zero 12/07/22 191% 6.7900

126 Britain 7 04/07/02 102.8130 6.8100

127 Amsterd. zero 01/10/22 174% 7.3300

131 BIL Parity 6 05/07/03 99.5450 6.0300

140 KFW Int Fin 6 12/07/28 98.5630 6.0900

153 Amsterd. 7.9500/02/22/23 95.2282 6.5900

193 Credit Local 6 05/01/03 98.2387 6.4900

209 Aire Valley 7.6517/11/04/39 99.8800 7.6600

Danish Krone

8 Denmark 7 11/15/07 112.4900 4.2200

9 Denmark 9 11/15/00 109.4100 8.3300

14 Denmark 8 03/15/06 117.3300 8.8200

18 Denmark 8 05/15/03 112% 7.1000

25 Denmark 7 11/15/02 116.70 6.0000

44 Denmark 11/15/05 105.8000 6.2100

55 Denmark 7 12/15/04 110.1100 6.3400

58 Denmark 8 11/15/01 109.4000 7.3000

61 Denmark 6 11/15/02 104.0000 7.6600

82 Denmark 7 10/15/02 100.9500 6.9300

96 Denmark 7 11/15/98 101.6800 8.8500

104 Nykredit 6 10/15/29 95.4000 6.2900

105 Nykredit 7 10/15/29 100.7500 6.9500

123 Nykredit 6 10/15/29 95.5000 6.2500

144 Denmark 10/15/05 98.8000 6.0500

191 Nykredit 7 10/15/29 100.3500 6.9800

218 Nykredit 6 10/15/26 97.5000 6.1300

Deutsche Mark

1 Germany 5 01/04/08 101.8938 5.1500

3 Germany 6 07/04/07 107.1400 5.6000

4 Germany 6 01/04/07 106.9800 5.6100

5 Germany 5 01/04/29 100.8542 5.5900

6 Germany 6 05/12/03 110.3000 6.1500

7 Germany 6 07/04/27 113.2450 5.7300

10 Germany 6 07/04/29 99.9800 4.9000

11 Germany 6 10/15/05 109.7829 5.9200

12 Germany 8 01/21/02 111.6450 5.7100

13 Germany 4 12/17/99 103.7000 4.2400

14 Germany 6 06/15/01 111.5891 6.1000

17 Germany 5 11/12/02 101.4083 4.9200

20 Germany 4 03/17/00 99.9100 4.0100

21 Germany 4 04/24/04 105.3729 5.2400

22 Treasury 7 01/29/03 110.4446 6.5900

23 Germany 7 01/03/05 114.1430 6.4600

24 Treasury 6 07/01/04 110.4000 6.2800

27 Germany 7 01/29/06 104.8500 5.6200

30 Germany 8 07/22/02 112.8475 7.0900

31 Germany 5 02/21/01 102.3671 5.1300

32 Germany 6 07/01/04 107.8325 5.7500

34 Germany 6 01/04/24 109.6372 5.7000

35 Germany 6 01/05/06 106.7667 5.6200

36 Treasury 6 07/01/04 108.7038 6.0900

40 Treasury 6 05/13/04 114.2999 5.9100

41 Germany 8 07/20/00 109.3200 8.0000

42 Treasury 6 06/11/03 107.7529 6.2600

43 Treasury 7 01/15/04 114.6273 6.4000

44 Germany 4 01/15/02 111.8500 6.4400

49 Germany 4 02/22/02 100.0488 4.5000

50 Germany 7 11/15/04 114.6273 6.4000

51 Germany 5 05/15/03 100.2120 5.6900

52 Germany 5 08/22/00 103.2243 5.5700

53 Germany 6 03/15/00 104.1188 6.2400

54 Germany 6 04/22/03 109.1125 6.1900

57 Treasury 7 10/01/02 112% 6.9000

58 Treasury 8 02/20/01 110.5800 7.6900

60 Germany 6 08/20/01 112.8325 7.7500

64 Germany 5 08/20/01 101.7033 4.9200

65 Treasury 6 04/23/03 107.9913 6.0200

71 Germany 9 10/20/00 110.6700 8.3000

72 Germany 4 11/20/01 100.8729 4.7100

73 Germany 6 09/15/03 106.1713 5.5100

74 Germany 7 10/21/02 110.4275 6.5700

75 Germany 5 05/21/01 101.7033 4.9100

76 Germany 6 07/15/03 108.2938 6.0000

77 Treasury 3 06/18/99 99.5700 3.5200

80 Germany 7 06/15/01 102.4000 6.2000

81 Treasury 6 07/01/99 102.4000 6.2000

82 Germany 5 11/21/00 101.5943 5.0200

83 Germany 7 12/20/02 110.1825 6.4700

Risk Name Cpn Maturity Price Cr/Yd

84 Treuhnd 6 11/15/02 106.1308 5.6500

85 Germany 2 11/15/98 98.4972 3.2500

87 Germany 9 01/22/01 111% 8.8600

89 Treuhnd 5 04/29/99 101.7100 5.6500

90 Germany 7 01/15/00 104.5700 5.6500

92 Treuhnd 5 01/14/99 100.7500 4.9500

95 Germany 8 05/21/01 111.8625 7.5400

112 Germany 5 12/15/99 99.8400 3.5100

113 Germany 5 05/28/99 101.8400 5.6500

114 Germany 4 09/17/99 100.8200 4.9000

122 Germany 5 03/15/99 99.5500 2.7500

124 Germany 6 02/24/99 102.2400 6.7200

125 Germany FRN 3.2500/09/30/04 99.3288 3.2800

132 Germany 8 06/15/02 112.5500 7.1300

139 Treuhnd 5 12/17/98 100.6800 4.9700

144 Treuhnd 6 03/04/04 107.5500 5.8100

170 Germany 7 01/20/00 105.0000 6.9000

171 Germany 6 07/15/04 110.40 6.1100

172 Germany 5 05/02/02 112.5500 7.1300

173 Treuhnd 6 07/29/99 102.6500 6.0900

174 Germany 5 05/02/02 112.5500 7.1300

182 Germany 8 04/22/00 106.7100 6.0500

183 KFW 5 01/04/99 97.8200 5.1100

187 Germany 8 12/04/00 119.5900 6.5900

190 Germany 6 05/20/98 99.5754 6.4000

191 Axi 6 11/12/03 100.0000 6.0000

193 Germany 6 12/02/98 101.6200 6.7700

198 Germany 5 09/15/98 99.5400 3.5000

225 Treuhnd 7 11/25/99 104.2200 6.7200

234 Germany 5 10/20/98 100.6271 5.2200

245 Treuhnd 8 09/24/98 100.6300 5.9500

247 Germany 7 12/20/99 104.6088 6.8100

250 Germany 5 09/20/16 103.0613 5.4600

Dutch Guilder

29 Netherlands 5 07/15/08 101.6000 5.1700

39 Netherlands 5 01/15/23 126.5500 5.9300

40 Netherlands 9 01/15/01 111.2300 6.0800

47 Netherlands 7 04/15/10 120.8000 6.2100

49 Netherlands 5 01/15/04 105.0500 5.4700

50 Netherlands 8 09/15/02 104.4000 5.5100

54 Netherlands 6 11/15/05 111% 6.0500

58 Netherlands 8 03/15/01 110.70 7.6800

103 Netherlands 5 02/15/07 105.4000 5.4600

104 Netherlands 6 04/15/02 113.45 7.7200

119 Netherlands 6 07/15/98 100.3500 6.2300

120 Netherlands 8 09/15/01 112.9300 7.7500

134 Netherlands 5 01/15/28 98.9500 5.5600

143 Netherlands 6 02/15/99 101.9900 6.2000

149 Netherlands 8 02/15/02 112% 7.3300

151 Netherlands 9 05/15/00 108.9000 8.2600

152 Netherlands 6 05/02/03 24.8500 5.8000

153 Netherlands 8 09/15/07 123.6000 6.7500

154 Netherlands 9 01/16/00 110.45 8.1000

156 Netherlands 9 07/15/01 122.6500 6.7300

168 Netherlands 8 05/01/00 108.2500 8.8000

174 Netherlands 7 03/01/05 116.6000 6.4500

175 Netherlands 9 11/30/00 111% 8.3000

176 Netherlands 6 07/15/05 100.3800 6.6200

182 Netherlands 6 04/15/03 108.0000 6.0200

184 Netherlands 6 01/15/06 104.9000 5.1000

195 Netherlands 7 10/01/04 113.3000 6.4000

201 Netherlands 7 07/15/99 103.5400 7.0000

204 Netherlands 6 01/15/06 105.6000 7.3000

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223 Netherlands 7 08/15/99 103.5000 6.7600

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ECU

66 France OAT 5 04/25/07 102.7000 5.3600

93 France BTAN 4 07/12/02 99.4000 4.3300

100 Finland 5 04/25/99 98.3132 5.0900

106 EIB 5 04/15/08

When Big Sales Don't Lift Stocks

3 Makers Can't Capitalize on Popularity of Removable Disk Drives

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hot products do not always lift stock prices. Witness the makers of removable disk drives.

Anyone whose personal computer has a full hard disk, or who is contemplating the dreaded backup of crucial files, cannot help but notice the splashy television and magazine ads for these companies' products.

The names are catchy, like Zip and Jaz from Imation, Sparq from Syquest and Superdisk from Imation. Consumers are buying the products by the millions, and they may soon be as ubiquitous as the floppy disks they hope to replace.

But the recent past has not been kind to people who bought these companies' shares instead of their wares: Nobody in this business seems to know how to make money at it.

Imation Corp., whose Zip drives are the most popular, used to be a hot stock — cheered by Wall Street, debated in such on-line investment forums as the Motley Fool and favored by managers of growth-oriented mutual funds. Now its shares are cold, trading for about one-fourth of their 1996 high. Even colder is the stock of Syquest Technology Inc., the market leader before the days of Zip.

Are these stocks buying opportunities? Maybe, or maybe not. Few analysts follow these companies — just four for Imation, for example, and none for Syquest among the 200 polled by First Call, which tracks earnings. Analysts that do follow the sector say fundamental problems keep the shares weak even when sales are strong.

Imation, which peaked in May 1996 at \$27, finished at \$7.3125 on Friday. Syquest finished the week at \$2; it traded briefly in the high teens around the same time that Imation peaked. Imation Corp. was at \$19.0625, compared with a high of \$33 in December 1996. (Imation, which is more diversified, turned a profit of \$2 million in its most recent quarter because of its other businesses; the Superdisk line is not expected to make money until late this year or 1999.)

The companies' sales are strong. In just three years, Imation has shipped more than 12 million Zip drives, whose pocket-sized removable cartridges hold 100 megabytes of data each, the equivalent of a dozen or so average-size novels or almost 70 times the capacity of a typical floppy disk.

Retailers generally charge \$149 for the external Zip model and \$99 for the internal; the cartridges once cost \$12 each but now sell in three-packs for \$15.

Newer products from Imation and Syquest use International Business Machines Corp.'s Winchester hard-disk technology and hold much more data — up to 1 gigabyte for Syquest's Sparq and

2 gigabytes for Imation's Jaz products. The drives do not cost much more than Zips, but the cartridges can be quite expensive, from \$40 for a 1-gigabyte Sparq to \$170 for the 2-gigabyte Jaz2. Imation stayed with 3.5-inch floppy-disk technology to produce its 1-giga-

are the standard?" said Daniel Kunstler, an analyst with J.P. Morgan & Co. "At what point does it become automatic that a PC comes with a Zip drive?"

Mr. Kunstler nevertheless recommends buying Imation shares, saying they will recover from recent missteps and remain the market leader. "The franchise is still there," he said.

Imation's marketing success led to a 13 percent increase in sales for the first quarter, to \$408 million, but the company reported a loss of \$18.6 million, compared with a profit of \$23 million a year earlier.

Michael Murphy, editor of the California Technology Stock Letter, said Imation's best days might be behind it as computer makers keep expanding their hard disks.

"The size of the drives on the desktop is going to go up so fast that the removable guys are going to run into the same problem the floppy guys did," he said. "This may be one of those products where there's an opportunity, but then it's past."

INVESTING

byte Superdisk, and its drives can also read ordinary floppies, a feature much trumpeted in Imation's advertising.

As replacements for the clumsy tape drives once used for backups, Zip, Jaz and Sparq have succeeded admirably. As replacements for the ubiquitous floppy, now so cheap as to be essentially free, their impact has so far been minimal.

Many computer makers offer built-in Zip drives as an option, but few include it as a standard feature; with profit margins razor-thin on personal computers, the added cost compared with that of a floppy drive is still too great.

The question is: At what point do you say they're over the threshold, they

The Payoff From Big Mergers Proves Hard to Find

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many reliable old Daimler-Benz AG with go-go Chrysler Corp.? The union is bound to yield better cars.

How about SBC Communications Inc. and Ameritech Corp., the telecommunications giants? Streamlining their front offices and linking all those zillions of phone cables into one awesome network ought to save billions.

With industrial regulation out of fashion, even the largest mergers are greeted sanguinely by the stock market — and by Washington. Last week, the House of Representatives passed a bill that would end the Depression-era controls on banking, opening the financial industry to new megamergers.

Populist fears of industrial concentration have faded, replaced by the conviction that the globalization of markets and the speed of technological change have tied efficiency to size. Bigness is no longer a threat to consumers, the thinking goes.

But just when you've learned to stop worrying, economists are putting another spin on the conventional wisdom: Many now doubt that huge mergers will increase productivity.

Mergers, it seems, are too often the progeny of executive megalomania and deal makers' dreams of bonuses.

Still, few counsel a more aggressive

anti-merger policy that tries to second-guess the outcome of the behemoth couplings. Economists and regulators no longer fear unchecked corporate power, the concern that drove antitrust policy for the first half of the century.

Mergers between big companies in different businesses are now acceptable, as are vertical mergers between suppliers and producers in the same industry. Only horizontal mergers between competitors

and potential competitors are likely to be challenged, and only when they concentrate the market enough to raise prices.

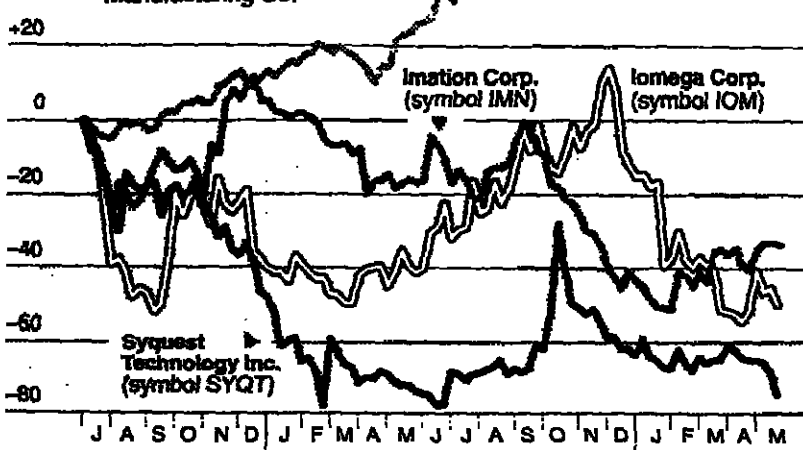
Even where there is a risk of monopoly, the Justice Department's guidelines permit mergers that generate substantial operating efficiencies.

But just because most big mergers are legal does not mean they are good for the economy. The bulk of the evidence from the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s suggests that mergers are more closely linked to failure — not to mention the boss's ego — than they are to cost savings or marketing synergies.

While stockholders in acquired (typically smaller) companies usually do quite well in mergers, owners of the acquiring companies rarely do. A 1997 survey by Dennis Mueller, an economist at the University of Vienna, showed that the acquiring companies typically had better-than-average returns on capital before mergers and worse-than-average

Falling Behind

Percentage change in the share prices of makers of removable storage disk drives and the broader market. Chart begins with the spin-off of one of the companies, Imation, from Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.



Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets

The New York Times

SHORT COVER

Lebanon Seeks Help From World Bank

BEIRUT (AFP) — Lebanon, swamped under massive debts, has asked the World Bank for \$600 million in medium-term credits for infrastructure projects, Lebanese officials said Sunday.

Prime Minister Rafik Hariri sought the funding during a meeting Thursday in Beirut with the president of the World Bank, James Wolfensohn, they said.

Lebanon hopes to obtain \$200 million a year for three years at favorable interest rates and with grace periods before repayment, they said.

The World Bank has already granted Lebanon \$721 million in loans and donations, and \$4 billion has been granted by Arab and international institutions, Japan and European and Arab countries.

Rafael of Israel Signs Pact With Lockheed

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Rafael, an Israeli state-owned company, and Lockheed Martin Corp. of the United States, signed an agreement Sunday to explore possible joint development of new generations of air-to-air missiles, the companies said.

The memorandum of understanding focuses initially on development of new weapons based on Rafael's Python 4 missiles, they said.

German Rail Workers Reach Labor Accord

MAINZ, Germany (AP) — Managers of the railway system and unions representing 160,000 rail workers agreed in principle Sunday to a 1.5 percent pay raise as of next month.

The two parties are to meet Tuesday to review the mediators' compromise, reached over the weekend, and are expected to endorse the proposal.

The union had sought increases of as much as 5 percent in pay and benefits. The employer, Deutsche Bahn, had offered a one-time payment of 150 Deutsche marks (\$84) plus an increased share in the employee savings plan.

Asda and Kingfisher

Call Off Merger Talks

LONDON (Bloomberg) — Asda Group PLC said Sunday it had called off talks on a possible merger with Kingfisher PLC that would have created Britain's second-largest retailer, valued at £13 billion (\$21 billion), because completing a transaction would be "too complicated."

FIGHTER: New European Jet Joins the Battle for Market Share

Continued from Page 13

on its military merit. But from its inception, the jet has been viewed as a mammoth job creator as well. In Britain, for instance, work on it has created 6,000 jobs, and the figure is expected to rise to about 14,000 at the program's peak.

Jobs are spread around the four nations on a strict get-what-you-pay-for formula, with contracts based on the number of planes each country's air force will buy.

Its nose and cockpit are built in Britain, the center fuselage comes from Germany, and the wings and rear fuselage are made in Spain and Italy. The precept of sharing also rules the flight tests — the seven prototypes are scattered two each to Britain, Germany and Italy and one to Spain.

If the Eurofighter were a commercial product such as a car or a television set, the four governments' favored purchases probably would bring a formal trade complaint from the United States. But rules of the weapons trade are different. For reasons of national security,

countries are allowed to keep sizable defense industries within their own borders. They rarely challenge one another's decisions to produce at home, even if the cost is higher.

This is not to say they do not lobby heavily to export to each other. Through much of the post-World War II era, the United States has been telling European governments that their defense budgets would go further by buying American. Sometimes that argument succeeds. McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s F-16 jets have done decades of service in many European air forces.

At other times, however, European countries have declined the offer. France built the Mirage series of jets that eventually were sold all over the world. As development costs for new planes rose, countries began to pool resources. Britain's Tornado jets were designed cooperatively. On the civilian side, Europe founded the Airbus Industrie consortium, whose Airbus jetliners have taken roughly one-third of the global market.

The Eurofighter project, begun in 1983, took the joint approach to an all-

new level for a warplane. But despite the rhetoric of European unity, the program was bumpy from the start. France joined, then quit to focus on its own program that has produced the Rafale as a competing jet. Struggling to pay the huge costs of national unification since 1990, Germany twice threatened to pull out of the project.

The plane that ultimately emerged from the development lab flew for the first time in 1994. It makes extensive use of lightweight materials. Paul Beaver, a spokesman for the weapons analysts Jane's Information Group in London, is upbeat on the jet. "Pilots will be queuing up to fly it," he said.

American analysts say the Eurofighter is an impressive craft but will not be a serious competitive threat.

"An airplane designed by a multinational committee will do a bit of everything," said Joel Johnson, vice president for international affairs of the Aerospace Industries Association, which represents U.S. companies, "but won't do any one thing on a first-rate basis."

BRONFMAN: PolyGram Bid

Continued from Page 13

Mr. Bronfman has focused on ways to diversify the company beyond the declining liquor business.

He pushed the company, for example, to spend \$1.2 billion on Tropicana in 1988 and later to buy MCA from its Japanese owners, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Mr. Bronfman helped finance that purchase three years ago by selling the company's \$8.7 billion stake in DuPont Co.

It was a dynamic strategy, perhaps, but not necessarily one that has paid off. Although Wall Street analysts personally like Mr. Bronfman, some worry whether he knows what he's doing. "I'd give him an 'F' for being attuned to a falling grade," Philip Foreman, a portfolio manager, recently told Bloomberg News.

Seagram's stock has appreciated 62 percent since Seagram bought MCA in 1995, to \$42.9375 on Friday, but the overall Dow Jones industrial average has done nearly twice as well in the same time period, soaring 117 percent. Much of Seagram's gain, in fact, has come in the past five months on deal speculation. With the exception of "The Lost World: Jurassic Park," Universal has not produced a blockbuster.

Universal recently has turned out such expensive flops as "Primary Colors"

and "Mercury Rising," which triggered a management shake-up. The studio also has no big offerings for the summer movie season. To complicate matters, Seagram's liquor and juice businesses are quagmire, a major market for the company.

Finally, even if only in hindsight, Mr. Bronfman's decision to unload the DuPont shares looks like an outright disaster. Had Seagram kept the \$8.7 billion bloc, it would be worth more than \$19 billion today.

But Wall Street observers say: Just wait. "There's a logic to what Edgar's doing," said John Reidy, an analyst with Salomon Smith Barney. "You can say he should have done this or that with DuPont, but it's all second-guessing. He's putting the pieces together in a very smart way."

The attraction of Universal may be its diversified portfolio of entertainment assets. In addition to film, amusement parks and records, it owns 45 percent of USA Networks, the cable network, broadcast station and electronic home-shopping company headed by Mr. Bronfman's friend, Barry Diller.

Significantly, Seagram owns an option to buy stock that would give it majority ownership of USA, so any value that the well-regarded Mr. Diller adds will be to Seagram's benefit.

EXOR GROUP

Société Anonyme

Registered Office: 22-24 Boulevard Royal, 2449 Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-6734

Our Shareholders are invited to attend on Wednesday, June 3, 1998, at 11.00 a.m. in Luxembourg at 69, route d'Esch, the

Annual Shareholders' General Meeting

with the following agenda:

1. Directors' Reports
2. Auditors' Reports
3. Approval of the Consolidated and Parent Only Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 1997.
4. Appropriation of 1997 net income of the parent company.
5. Discharge of Directors and Auditors.
6. Directors' and Auditors' fees for 1997.
7. Authorization to the Board of Directors to repurchase Company's shares.

In order to be able to attend the ordinary general meeting, holders of bearer shares will have to deposit their bearer shares five clear days before the date of the meeting at the Registered Office of the company or with one of the following banks:

- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
- in Italy: all the leading banks
- in Switzerland: Credit Suisse
- Banca Commerciale Italiana (Suisse);
- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: SBC Warburg, Lazard Brothers & Co.;
- in the Netherlands: ABN-AMRO Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

Every shareholder may be represented at the shareholders' meetings by a proxy, who need not himself (herself) be a shareholder.

Shareholders may, on and after May 26, 1998, inspect at Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, the reports of the Board of Directors, the annual financial statements and the text of the proposed resolutions.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On June 8th,
the International Herald Tribune will publish
a Special Report preview of

The World Cup

For the expert and the uninitiated, the Special Report will not only provide insight and analysis on the teams, the stars and the competition that will unfold on the field. It will also include useful tips and background aimed at helping visitors make the most of their stay in France outside of the stadiums.

Rob Hughes, the IHT soccer columnist and one of the most provocative writers on the sport, will look ahead to the five weeks of twists and turns to the World Cup Final, examining the contenders and pretenders.

John Vinocur, the IHT's Chief Correspondent and a lifelong student of the game, will look beyond the corner kicks to the metaphor that soccer has been and remains, a point of cosmic global spectacle.

Christopher Clarey, the globetrotting IHT sportswriter, will bring his pinpoint descriptions to the report, looking at the hosts, an international team for an international event and a symbol of the French melting pot.

Patricia Wells, the IHT's renowned restaurant critic, and Barry James, a veteran IHT correspondent, will team up to offer visitors a touch of history and a taste of smart touring and dining tips for all of the World Cup host cities.

The Special Report will also include a full schedule of World Cup matches throughout France, with an accompanying map, and a concise guide to the television stations around the world planning to broadcast World Cup matches.

For more information about advertising in this Special Report, please contact Bill Mahder in Paris at (33-1) 41 43 93 78 or fax (33-1) 41 43 92 13 or e-mail: supplements@iht.com.



www.ih.com

Consolidated prices for all shares
*traded during week ended Friday,
May 15

| Stocks | Div Yld | Scores | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|------|-----|------|
| | | 100s | High | Low | Clos |

| Order | Year | Month | Day | Time | Location | Weather | Wind | Temp | Humid | Pressure | Visibility | Clouds | Sea | Current | Remarks |
|-------|------|-------|-----|------|------------|---------|------|------|-------|----------|------------|--------|-----|---------|-----------|
| 1 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 0800 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 2 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 0900 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 3 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 4 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 5 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 6 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 7 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1400 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 8 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1500 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 9 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1600 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 10 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1700 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 11 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1800 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 12 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 1900 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 13 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 2000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 14 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 2100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 15 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 2200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 16 | 1954 | 12 | 25 | 2300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 17 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 18 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 19 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 20 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 21 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0400 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 22 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0500 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 23 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0600 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 24 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0700 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 25 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0800 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 26 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 0900 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 27 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 28 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 29 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 30 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 31 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1400 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 32 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1500 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 33 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1600 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 34 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1700 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 35 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1800 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 36 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 1900 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 37 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 2000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 38 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 2100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 39 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 2200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 40 | 1954 | 12 | 26 | 2300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 41 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 42 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 43 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 44 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 45 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0400 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 46 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0500 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 47 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0600 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 48 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0700 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 49 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0800 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 50 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 0900 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 51 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 52 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 53 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 54 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 55 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1400 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 56 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1500 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 57 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1600 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 58 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1700 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 59 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1800 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 60 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 1900 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 61 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 2000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 62 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 2100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 63 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 2200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 64 | 1954 | 12 | 27 | 2300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 65 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 66 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 67 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 68 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 69 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0400 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 70 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0500 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 71 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0600 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 72 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0700 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 73 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0800 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 74 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 0900 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 75 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 76 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 77 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 78 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 79 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1400 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 80 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1500 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 81 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1600 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 82 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1700 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 83 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1800 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 84 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 1900 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 85 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 2000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 86 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 2100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 87 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 2200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 88 | 1954 | 12 | 28 | 2300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 89 | 1954 | 12 | 29 | 0000 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 90 | 1954 | 12 | 29 | 0100 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 91 | 1954 | 12 | 29 | 0200 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 92 | 1954 | 12 | 29 | 0300 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 93 | 1954 | 12 | 29 | 0400 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 94 | 1954 | 12 | 29 | 0500 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 95 | 1954 | 12 | 29 | 0600 | 10°N 115°E | B | 10 | 28.5 | 85 | 1010 | 10 | CU | 1 | 0.1 | Under way |
| 96 | 1954 | 12 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Stocks | Dr. Val | Trs | High | Low | Cas |
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| 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
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| 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 |
| 1003 | 1003 | 1003 | 1003 | 1003 | 1003 |
| 1004 | 1004 | 1004 | 1004 | 1004 | 1004 |
| 1005 | 1005 | 1005 | 1005 | 1005 | 1005 |
| 1006 | 1006 | 1006 | 1006 | 1006 | 1006 |
| 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 |
| 1008 | 1008 | 1008 | 1008 | 1008 | 1008 |
| 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 |
| 1010 | 1010 | 1010 | 1010 | 1010 | 1010 |
| 1011 | 1011 | 1011 | 1011 | 1011 | 1011 |
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| 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 |
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| 1020 | 1020 | 1020 | 1020 | 1020 | 1020 |
| 1021 | 1021 | 1021 | 1021 | 1021 | 1021 |
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| 1023 | 1023 | 1023 | 1023 | 1023 | 1023 |
| 1024 | 1024 | 1024 | 1024 | 1024 | 1024 |
| 1025 | 1025 | 1025 | 1025 | 1025 | 1025 |
| 1026 | 1026 | 1026 | 1026 | 1026 | 1026 |
| 1027 | 1027 | 1027 | 1027 | 1027 | 1027 |
| 1028 | 1028 | 1028 | 1028 | 1028 | 1028 |
| 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 |
| 1030 | 1030 | 1030 | 1030 | 1030 | 1030 |
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CALVIN AND HOBBS



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SPORTS

Yankee Wells Is Pitcher Perfect

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — David Wells pitched only the 13th perfect game in major-league history Sunday as the New York Yankees beat Minnesota, 4-0.

Wells struck out 11 and dominated the Twins from start to finish. Yankee fielders made no exceptionally tough plays to protect the first perfect game — allowing no opposing batters to reach base — since Kenny Rogers's gem for Texas on July 28, 1994, against the Angels.

Wells (5-1) went to a three-ball count on four batters in pitching the first perfect game at Yankee Stadium since Don Larsen in Game 5 of the 1956 World Series. The burly left-hander, three days short of his 35th birthday, spent the bottom of the eighth inning sitting alone in the dugout, stretching his neck and arms. The crowd of 49,820 gave him a standing ovation as he came out to pitch the final inning.

Wells made quick work of the Twins in the ninth, retiring rookie Jon Shave on a routine fly to right, striking out Javier Valentin and getting Pat Meares on a fly to right.

Wells pumped his left fist twice at the ground after the final out. His teammates swarmed him, and he was carried off the field.

Rangers 1, Indians 0 Aaron Sele

struck out nine for his major league-leading seventh victory as Texas Rangers won in Cleveland. Sele (7-2) allowed five hits and walked two in eight innings to win a pitching duel against Bartolo Colon.

Tigers 4, Angels 3 Joe Randa homered to start a three-run eighth inning that

AL ROUNDUP

rallied Detroit past slumping Anaheim which lost for the ninth time in 13.

Red Sox 5, Royals 3 Boston got surprising offense from Lou Merloni, Mark Lemke and Darren Lewis.

Each drove in a run in a three-run sixth inning that carried the Red Sox to victory over Kansas City in Boston.

In games played Saturday

Red Sox 5, Royals 3 Steve Avery, the former Atlanta ace, made his first start of the season for Boston and allowed just three hits over five innings.

Avery, whose career started brilliantly with the Braves but faded just as quickly because of arm troubles, picked up a victory for the first time in his last 20 outings. Avery entered the game with a team-worst earned-run average of 9.64 but has lowered that to 4.66, allowing three hits and two walks with a strikeout.

Yankees 5, Twins 2 In New York, Derek Jeter tied a career high with four hits as the Yankees beat Minnesota. Ramiro Mendoza and Mariano Rivera combined on a four-hitter for the Yankees.

Indians 10, Rangers 3 In Cleveland, Brian Giles and Mark Whiten each homered and drove in four runs. Giles, hit a three-run shot to cap a five-run first.

Mariners 5, Blue Jays 1 In Toronto, Alex Rodriguez homered twice to tie his teammate, Ken Griffey, for the American League lead at 15. Jeff Fassero took a shutout into the ninth.

Angels 6, Tigers 6 In Detroit, Tim Lincecum, who had been in a 2-for-21 slump, went 3-for-4 with a homer and drove in three runs. He hit a two-run homer in the first, a double in the third and a run-scoring single in the fifth.

Athletics 11, White Sox 3 In Chicago, Ben Grieve had four hits, Oakland tied a team record with seven doubles, and Blake Stein got his first major league victory as the A's beat the White Sox.

Devil Rays 5, Orioles 2 Rolando Arroyo pitched five strong innings before leaving with an injury, and Fred McGriff broke out of the longest slump of his career with three hits as Tampa Bay won in Baltimore. (AP, Reuters)



Utah's Howard Easley preparing to shoot a technical foul as members of the Lakers discuss team strategy.

Lakers Reeling From 35-Point Loss

As Jazz Resist Cockiness, O'Neal Warns: 'I'll Be Throwing Elbows'

By Ric Bucher

Washington Post Service

SALT LAKE CITY — The fiercest battle between the Utah Jazz and Los Angeles Lakers came with microphones, rather than hands, in their faces as they furiously tried to play down the result of Game 1 of the Western Conference finals. It certainly required a two-team effort.

The Jazz, because they're smart, and the Lakers, because they're smarting, refused to accept that Utah's 112-77 victory on Saturday, a contest that was over by halftime and the most decisive playoff loss in the Lakers' franchise history, means anything more than the Jazz has taken a 1-0 lead in the best-of-seven series, which resumes Monday.

"That's why they call it a series," said Del Harris, the Lakers' coach. "I don't think this game is any indication of what we have to look forward to. We know who we are playing against."

The same Lakers who shot 51 percent

over their first nine playoff games and arrived with a four-game winning streak, shot a franchise playoff-worst 29.5 percent to top a 34-point loss to the Boston Celtics in Game 1 of the 1985 finals known as the "Memorial Day Massacre."

The same Shaquille O'Neal who averaged 10.6 rebounds and 29.9 points, shooting 64 percent, had more turnovers

NBA PLAYOFFS

(7) than baskets (6 of 16) to finish with 19 points and eight rebounds — 13 of the points and half of the rebounds coming in the meaningless second half.

"It was just one of those games," said O'Neal. "I don't have two bad games in a row."

To prevent that, he'll have to discern the subtle differences in how the Jazz double-team him when he gets the ball compared with how the Seattle SuperSonics did it in the previous series. The Sonics essentially rushed at him as soon as he caught the ball, whereas Utah

mixes it up, sometimes going on his first dribble, sometimes on the second and, occasionally, not at all.

O'Neal had his first shot blocked, lost his grip on the ball attempting the second and then had the ball swiped from him by John Stockton on the very next possession. It was a sign of things to come. The fluid ball movement and unselfish play that made the Lakers unstoppable against the Sonics evaporated, resulting in just five first-half assists, 12 for the game.

O'Neal, who took 16 free throws, making just 7 of them, suggested that the Jazz played the more physically dirty game. "I'm just going to start flaring my elbows," he said. "We see how they're going to let us play now, so we'll just have to adjust and come back. If they're going to let other people throw elbows, then we're going to throw elbows."

"I just hope that a couple of people don't get their noses broken. I'll be throwing elbows. They're coming up now, that's it."

For the Marlins, an Ongoing Purge

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bud Selig, baseball's acting commissioner, has given his blessing to the latest — though not necessarily the last — round of the Florida Marlins' game of payroll purge.

The trade that sent Gary Sheffield, Bobby Bonilla and Charles Johnson to the Los Angeles Dodgers, Selig said, is no different from many others in baseball history.

Indeed, the Marlins did not ship those stars out for nothing in return. The Dodgers gave them Mike Piazza and Todd Zeile, two established and productive hitters. Before long, however, Piazza and Zeile will very likely end their vacation in Florida and move on to another place of employment. The Marlins have already said they plan to trade Piazza, who will be a free agent after the season.

In return for them, the Marlins will get minor league prospects of the variety they received in trades last winter for Moises Alou and Kevin Brown.

Dave Dombrowski, the Marlins' general manager, and his staff might be sharp enough to have plucked some plums out of other teams' minor league systems and to have laid the foundation for the Marlins' next World Series championship team. But prospects have a funny way of turning into suspects, so nothing is guaranteed.

In that regard, then, have the Marlins' deals been any different from the ones that Charlie Finley made in 1976 when he was the maverick owner of the Oakland Athletics? Finley sold Vida Blue to

the New York Yankees for \$1.5 million and Joe Rudi and Rolie Fingers to the Boston Red Sox for \$2 million. Bowie Kuhn, then the commissioner, vetoed the sales.

"Public confidence in the integrity of club operations and in baseball would be greatly undermined should such assignments not be restrained," Kuhn wrote in his decision. In his book, "Hardball," Kuhn later wrote: "If we let Finley's deals go through, how were we going to stop the weaker clubs from selling off players to the stronger ones, and what would become of competitive balance?"

What else have the Marlins done but "sold off" players to stronger teams. Although Kuhn believed Finley was liquidating his championship team, Finley said he planned to use the money he received for Blue, Rudi and Fingers — who could have left as free agents — to sign amateurs and rebuild his team.

Substitute minor league players for amateur players, and that is what the Marlins are doing. Minor league players might be closer to playing in the majors than amateur players, but Finley did a good job signing amateur players who became major league stars.

So, has Selig erred in allowing the Marlins to decimate their championship team? One could say he has if one wishes to use Kuhn's ruling as precedent.

Maybe Selig is right and Kuhn was wrong. Kuhn did not like Finley, and perhaps was predisposed to act against

anything Finley decided to do. Perhaps Kuhn would have viewed such sales differently had they been tried by, say, Walter O'Malley, his confidant and the owner of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

If Selig is right and it is acceptable for the Marlins to decimate themselves and make strong teams stronger, what was wrong with the Athletics, the Yankees and the Red Sox engaging in the same practice?

Wayne Huizenga, the grinch who gave Florida fans the World Series championship and then snatched it away, is in the process of selling the team to a group headed by the club president, Don Smiley.

With a payroll that was slashed from \$53 million at the end of last season to \$33 million at the start of this season and now has plummeted, with the trade, to \$24 million, Smiley is still not pleased. He is aiming for \$12 million in the next two years.

Such a paltry payroll does not make a team competitive. Montreal and Pittsburgh have learned that economic fact of baseball life. The Marlins know they will not be competitive for a few years. The Athletics would not have been competitive either for a few years had Kuhn allowed Finley to sell his players.

As for the Dodgers, if the trade serves as a catalyst to get them into serious division contention, they will have Selig to thank for his hands-off policy on the Marlins' self-immolation.

Vantage Point/MURRAY CHASS

Wood Wins but Misses Strikeout Mark

The Associated Press

Kerry Wood allowed only two hits in six innings Sunday as the Cubs beat the Cincinnati Reds, 10-1, to move a season-high seven games over .500.

Wood (5-2) struck out eight but couldn't come up with a third consecutive record-setting strikeout performance. He has fanned 41 batters in his last three starts, two shy of Dwight Gooden's National League record for a three-game span.

The 20-year-old right-hander left the game after the sixth inning with a small cut on the index finger of his pitching hand. Wood has permitted just one run in his last 22 innings, allowing only eight hits in that span.

The Reds had promoted Wood's appearance and ended up selling 33,480 tickets, their best game since the season opener, although many of the fans were cheering for Woods rather than the hometown batters.

Jose Hernandez singled home a pair of runs in Chicago's five-run sixth inning off David Weathers and added a two-run homer in the eighth. Mark Grace also had a two-run homer.

In games played Saturday: Cubs 5, Reds 4 In Cincinnati, Sammy Sosa hit a three-run homer and Chicago held on for the victory.

Dodgers 9, Expos 4 Sparked by Bobby Bonilla, Gary Sheffield and Charles Johnson, Los Angeles beat up visiting Montreal.

Bonilla hit a solo homer and a sacrifice fly and Johnson had a run-scoring

NL ROUNDUP

ing single during an eight-run sixth by the Dodgers, who had scored just three runs in their previous 23 innings.

The three players had donned their new uniforms just hours earlier, having joined the Dodgers in the seven-player deal with Florida that sent Mike Piazza and Todd Zeile to the Marlins late Friday night.

The Los Angeles manager, Bill Russell, said he felt his team was off to a fresh start. "It was opening day for us — this is a different team," he said.

Cardinals 5, Marlins 4 Mark McGwire hit a home run that traveled an estimated 545 feet (165 meters) as the Cardinals

edged the visiting Marlins. The blast was McGwire's 16th of the year, tying him for the major-league lead with Colorado's Vinny Castilla.

Mike Piazza, in his first game for the Marlins, had a pinch-hit sacrifice fly in the seventh that tied the game at 4-4.

Brewers 7, Rockies 5 Geoff Jenkins drove in four runs with a three-run homer and a run-scoring double as Milwaukee won in Denver to hand Colorado its sixth straight loss.

Mets 4, Giants 1 In San Francisco, Alberto Castillo hit his first homer in 152 career at-bats, and John Olerud drove in two runs.

Astros 3, Braves 2 Craig Biggio thrilled the largest regular-season crowd in Astrodome history, hitting a solo home run with one out in the bottom of the ninth to give Houston the victory.

Pirates 6, Diamondbacks 3 In Phoenix, Manny Martinez and Jason Kendall hit consecutive homers during a six-run second inning.

Padres 3, Phillies 2 A pinch-hitter, Greg Myers, hit a bases-loaded single to cap a two-run rally in the ninth by the host Padres.

CROSSWORD

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DOWN

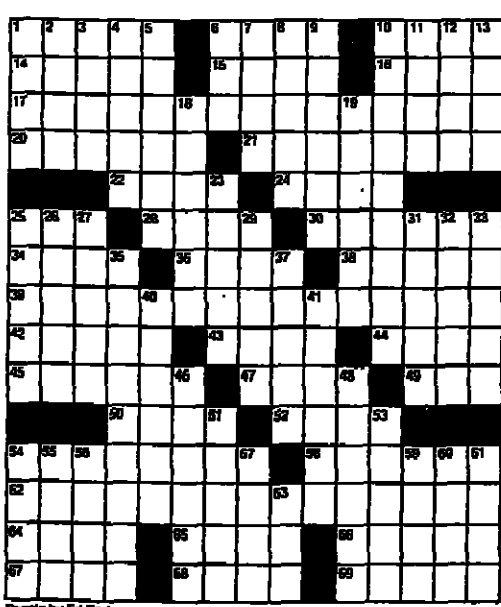
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Solution to Puzzle of May 15

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AVIALLY OCONNELL
REVELATIONS WOE
ARIO BALMS TARE
PSA COREA TITAN
GOURD BABEL
MARTY PAPER
MOUNT BESET
PANDY CATER PTA
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Korean Rookie Battling for LPGA Title

Washington Post Service

WILMINGTON, Delaware — Se Ri Pak has a Tweety Bird head cover on her driver and a Bugs Bunny cover on her 3-wood.

And back home in South Korea, they must be daffy with equal parts delight and dismay over the 20-year-old rookie's performance Saturday in the third round of the Ladies Professional Golf Association Championship at DuPont Country Club.

With her countrymen watching on three live network broadcasts, Pak opened a four-shot lead halfway

through her third round, only to encounter putting problems on the back side. That ultimately left her tied for the lead with Lisa Hackney of England at 8-under 205 on a sunny, steamy afternoon of high-pressure golf in the second women's major championship of the year.

Pak finished with a round of 1-over 72. Hackney, last year's LPGA rookie of the year, recovered from a 2-over 37 on the front side to shoot 69 playing in a twosome just ahead of Pak.

Four players, including the defending champion Chris

Johnson (67), were two shots behind at 6-under 207, with four more players at 5-under 207.

Pak's success in the first two rounds received considerable attention in South Korea. Her manager, Sung Yong Kil, came to the course Saturday morning after sleeping only one hour. He said he had fielded 95 calls overnight from various media representatives back home requesting interviews with Pak, already one of the country's most popular athletes.

"They are upset with me

because I rejected all of them," he said. "She needs her rest and she must concentrate on the golf. I also blocked her telephone calls last night."

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Clarke Wins by 3 To End Drought

GOLF Darren Clarke scored his first victory in 20 months Sunday when he won the Benson & Hedges International Open in Thame, England, by three strokes.

Clarke, a Northern Irishman and the joint overnight leader with Colin Montgomerie and Massimo Florioli, shot a five-under-par 67 for a winning 15-under-par total of 273.

As Montgomerie faded on the greens, Santiago Luna, a Spaniard, came through the field to claim second place with a 67 for 276.

Thomas Bjorn, a Dane, shot a 67 and Florioli, an Italian, a 71 to share third place with 277. Montgomerie tied for fifth after a closing birdie gave him an even-par 72. (Reuters)

Newcastle Wins League

RUGBY UNION Rob Andrew, the former England international, scored a try and kicked two penalties and four conversions as Newcastle clinched the English league Sunday by crushing Harlequins 44-20 in London. Andrew is also the director of rugby at the club. Newcastle finished one point ahead of Saracens.

Newcastle is owned by Sir John Hall, who is also the chairman of the Newcastle United soccer club which lost the English FA Cup final Saturday.

Stade Francais crushed Perpignan 34-7 in St. Denis on Saturday to win its first French championship since 1908. Stade Francais overpowered an opponent that itself had not won the trophy since 1955.

New Zealand won the third women's World Cup in Amsterdam on Saturday when it beat the United States, 46-12, in the final. Right wing Vanessa Coates scored three tries in the first 30 minutes and finished with five in all.

The Americans, who had won the first ever women's world cup, restored some respectability in the second half with two tries.

New Zealand will host both the Super 12 semifinals after Auckland, the reigning champion, and Canterbury locked up the top two positions in this weekend's final series of matches.

Auckland will play fellow New Zealanders Otago in one semifinal next weekend.

Canterbury will host South Africa's Coastal Sharks in the other semifinal.

Canterbury beat the Sharks 32-20, in Durban, on Saturday to secure second place in the standings. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

Zubizarreta To Retire

SOCCER Andoni Zubizarreta, Spain's veteran goalkeeper, said he would retire after this summer's World Cup finals. The 36-year-old holds the Spanish record of 123 international appearances. (AFP)

For Arsenal, a Season Of Double Fulfillment

Ajax Completes Netherlands Sweep; Bayern Gains Consolation in Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Arsenal completed the English soccer "double" with a 2-0 victory over Newcastle United in the FA Cup final.

Marc Overmars and Nicolas Anelka scored the Arsenal goals in the final at Wembley Stadium. Although Nikos Dabizas and then Alan Shearer hit the frame of the Arsenal goal in the second half, Newcastle was outplayed for most of the match.

Arsenal had won the English Premier League title earlier in the month.

Arsene Wenger, the Arsenal coach, said the turning point on Saturday came when Shearer took advantage of a mistake by an Arsenal defender, Martin

French soccer federation, which will lose its national coach, Aime Jacquet, after the World Cup.

NETHERLANDS Ajax Amsterdam completed the sixth Dutch double in its history on Sunday when it beat PSV Eindhoven, 5-0, in the Dutch Cup final in Rotterdam.

Tijani Babangida opened the scoring after 24 minutes, following a blunder by a defender, Jaap Stam, playing in his last game for PSV before being transferred to Manchester United. Michael Laudrup set up the first of Jari Limanen's three goals to make it 2-0 at the half.

Andre Ooijer, another PSV defender, was sent off after 75 minutes for a tackle from behind on Shota Arveladze, who then scored from 18 meters.

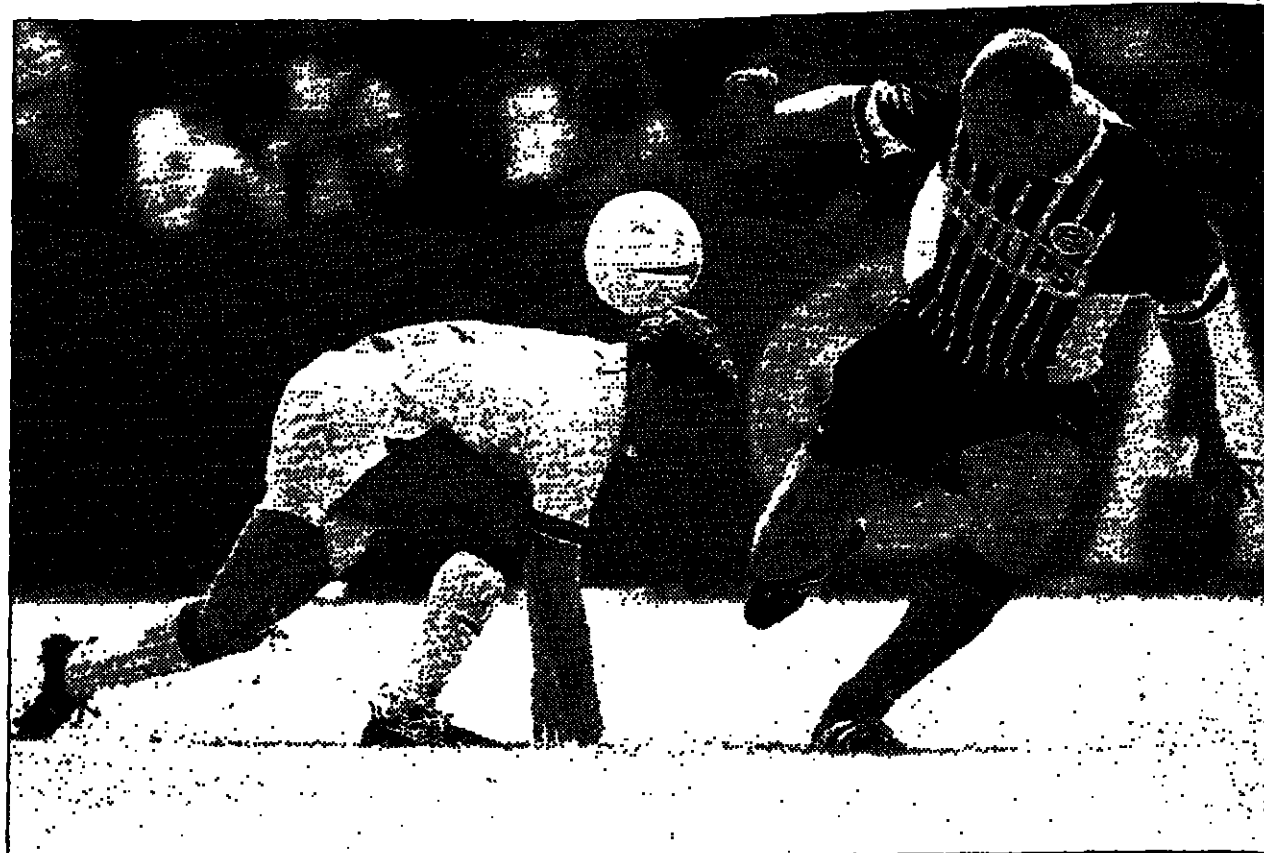
With both teams entering the Champions League, SC Heerenveen, which won a third-place playoff, qualified for the Cup Winners Cup.

GERMANY Giovanni Trapattoni used a few more tricks to help Bayern Munich lift the German Cup in his last game with the club.

The Italian coach pulled a surprise when he picked the midfielder Mario Basler for the final against Duisburg on Saturday. Basler, who had been sidelined with a knee injury, scored the goal that gave Bayern a 2-1 victory with a free kick in the 89th minute.

Duisburg had opened the scoring with a goal by Bachirou Salou, a Togolese striker, in the 20th minute. Trapattoni responded by removing two defenders, Thomas Helmer and Bixente Lizarazu, and bringing on the midfielder Torsten Fink and the striker Carsten Jancker.

"What we needed was to put them



Shota Arveladze of Ajax, left, battling Jaap Stam of PSV Eindhoven in the Dutch Cup final in Rotterdam.

under more pressure," Trapattoni said.

Bayern did just that and came close to scoring on several occasions before Markus Babbel leveled from close range in the 70th minute.

"I will go back to Italy as a proud man," said Trapattoni, who will coach Fiorentina next season.

BELGIUM Souleymane Oulare, a Guinean striker, scored twice in two minutes as Genk upset Club Brugge, 4-0, in the Belgian Cup final on Saturday.

It was the first major trophy for Genk, which was founded just a decade ago after the merger of Waterschei and Winterslag, two clubs from the Limburg region of northeastern Belgium.

Genk had finished as distant runners-up to Bruges in the league but had beaten the champions, 3-0, in their pre-

vious encounter, a league match in early March.

SCOTLAND Hearts ended 36 years without a trophy when it beat Rangers, 2-1, at Celtic Park in Glasgow in the Scottish Cup final on Saturday.

Colin Cameron gave Hearts the lead with a penalty in the first minute. Stephane Adam then scored a spectacular second goal in the 53d minute.

Ally McCoist scored for Rangers four minutes from the end, but the Glasgow team could not draw level.

Hearts, from Edinburgh, had lost four Scottish Cup finals — one in every decade — since it last held the trophy in 1956.

Rangers failed to win a major trophy for the first time since 1988.

BOSNIA Emir Granov scored in extra time to give Sarajevo a 1-0 victory over

Sloboda Tuzla in the Bosnian Cup final on Saturday.

Sarajevo will not qualify for next season's European Cup Winners' Cup. UEFA, the governing body of European soccer, has agreed to allow Bosnian teams into the Champions Cup and UEFA Cup but not the Cup Winners Cup.

SOUTH AFRICA Mamelodi Sundowns, the South African league champion, and Orlando Pirates drew, 1-1, after extra time on Sunday in the South African Super Bowl final in Johannesburg. Sundowns, seeking to complete the league-and-cup double, opened the scoring in the 13th minute on a goal by the Nigerian striker Raphael Chukwu.

Pirates equalized 10 minutes later, with its captain, John Moeti, volleying home. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

Rios Wins in Rome as Costa Defaults

The Associated Press

ROME — Alberto Costa pulled out of the Italian Open final Sunday with a right wrist injury, handing the clay-court title to the No. 3 seed Marcelo Rios.

Costa, an unseeded Spaniard, hurt himself during his three-set semifinal win over No. 12 Alberto Berasategui on Saturday. Costa lunged for a shot deep in the corner late in the third set and tumbled on his right side. He did not ask for an injury timeout.

Rios collects his fourth title of the season and the \$350,000 winner's check. The Chilean did not drop a set this week, displaying the stinging strokes and all-court game that carried him briefly to the top ranking this season.

He dropped back to No. 3 when a left elbow injury sidelined him for five weeks.

The packed center court crowd at the

Foro Italico whistled when the withdrawal was announced.

"It's not very nice to win a final like that," Rios told the crowd during the award ceremony. "But that's the way it goes. We're tennis players, we get injured."

Costa's right arm was bandaged up to the elbow.

The final decision not to play was only made about a half hour before the scheduled start of the match.

"I am sorry this happened during my match yesterday against Berasategui, when I fell on the court," Costa said. "I will be back next year and plan to win. There's nothing else to say."

One spectator yelled, "Why didn't we know about this yesterday?"

The tournament medical director said Costa's condition worsened overnight.

Rios adds the Italian Open to triumphs at Auckland, Indian Wells and Key Biscayne in 1998. He also reached

his first Grand Slam final at the Australian Open in January, and must be considered among the favorites at the French Open, which begins May 25.

In Berlin, Conchita Martinez of Spain ended an 18th-month title drought Sunday by holding off the 18-year-old French qualifier Amelie Mauresmo to capture the German Open.

Martinez, who last won in Moscow in November of 1996, needed two hard sets to win, 6-4, 6-4, against a teenager playing her first final. Mauresmo was the first qualifier to reach the final of a woman's Tier-One tournament.

Along the way, the French player, who had never gone beyond the quarterfinals before, upset both the world No. 2 Lindsay Davenport and No. 3 Jana Novotna, but Martinez, the 1994 Wimbledon winner, proved too steady for the aggressive Mauresmo, whose sparkling play was undone by her own errors.



Amelie Mauresmo losing in Berlin.



Alberto Costa with bandaged wrist.



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